

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JOHN GARFIELD, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bureau file 100-335707

DATE: April 11, 1951

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

## PURPOSE:

To answer your question as to whether consideration had been given to the advisability of interviewing Garfield, who is the subject of a current Security Index card.

## DETAILS:

Garfield has been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 12, 1951. Prior to this time the investigation of Garfield disclosed Communist activities and connections sufficient to warrant his inclusion in the Security Index. There was no indication that he would be receptive to an interview or that he had lost sympathy with Communism although his activities in support of Communism had decreased. It was felt that in view of his long history of Communism and his prominence as an actor, an interview might result in considerable newspaper publicity and embarrassment to the Bureau if he proved uncooperative.

Following the serving of the subpoena, Garfield denounced Communism and announced that he would be pleased to cooperate with the Committee. On March 20, 1951, the "Daily Worker" severely criticized Garfield for his statement. Since Garfield was under subpoena at the time of his denunciation of Communism, it was not deemed advisable to interview him prior to his appearance before the House Committee.

## ACTION:

The testimony of Garfield before the House Committee on Un-American Activities will be closely followed. If this testimony reveals that his anti-Communist attitude is genuine, the New York Office will be instructed to interview him.

EFD:dew

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO  
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tison ☒   
 Mr. Legg ☐   
 Mr. Glavin ☐   
 Mr. Ladd ☒   
 Mr. Nichols ☒   
 Mr. Rosen ☐   
 Mr. Tracy ☐   
 Mr. Gurnea ☐   
 Mr. Harbo ☐   
 Mr. Mohr ☐   
 Mr. Nease ☐   
 Miss Gandy ☐

See Me ☐   
 Note and Return ☐   
 For Your Recommendation ☐   
 What are the facts? ☐   
 Remarks:

Has it been  
 considered as to  
 advisability of  
 interviewing this  
 individual.

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 DATE 10-27-87 BY SP-2 JTB/08  
 5380

100-335707-49

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JOHN GARFIELD, with aliases  
John Jules Garfinkle, Jacob Garfinkle,  
Jacob Garfinkle, Julie Garfinkle,  
Julius Garfinkel, Jules Garfield

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

DATE: March 15, 1951

Tolson  
Ladd  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Harbo  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Tele. Room  
Nease  
Gandy

## PURPOSE

To summarize data in Bureau files concerning  
John Garfield, actor.

Classified by 20  
Declassify on: OADR 10-27-87

## BACKGROUND

The Washington City News Service on March 7, 1951, reported that Garfield was one of a group of stage and radio stars subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and that Garfield had announced his intention of cooperating with the Committee. Garfield's announcement stated: "I have always hated Communism. It is a tyranny which threatens our country and the peace of the world. Of course, then, I have never been a member of the Communist Party or a sympathizer with any of its doctrines. I will be pleased to cooperate with the Committee." On this release you noted: "Let me have a summary on him."

## BUREAU INVESTIGATION

Investigation of Garfield's Communist activities was initiated in August, 1944. The "Security Matter-C" investigation was placed in a closed status on January 30, 1951. Garfield is the subject of a security index card in the Special Section (prominent persons) of the Index. It is noted that in September, 1947, in connection with its investigation of Communism in the motion picture industry, the House Committee on Un-American Activities requested a summary of information on Garfield and 39 other persons. A blind memorandum dated September 13, 1947, containing public source data from the Bureau's files, was furnished to the Committee. (100-335701)

In addition to the "Security Matter-C" file on Garfield, the Bureau has a main "Extortion" file on Garfield which is carried as the victim. This file reflects that on March 17, 1949, Garfield gave to the New York Office a "poison pen" letter of an anti-Semitic nature which he had received. Later, on March 21, 1949, he mailed to the New York Office a postal card in which he was attacked as a Communist. Since neither of these communications contained a threat within the Extortion Statute, no investigation was conducted. (9-17090)

Attachment  
GEG:SP;CWN;VGT:pjb:dwv  
100-335701

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Garfield's wife, Roberta, is the subject of a separate "Security Matter-C" investigation instituted in August, 1944. This investigation was also placed in a closed status on January 30, 1951. Mrs. Garfield, likewise, is the subject of a security index card maintained in the Special Section (prominent persons) of the Index.

#### SUMMARY OF DATA CONCERNING GARFIELD

An up-to-date memorandum of information in the Bureau's files concerning Garfield's Communist activity is attached. Because of its length it is summarized for your information as follows:

##### I. Personal History

Garfield was born in New York City in 1913 as John Jules Garfinkle. His parents were of Russian birth and his father was a tailor. Garfield received two years of high school education and began his acting career in approximately 1929, at which time he adopted the last name of Garfield. His name was legally changed to John Garfield in 1942. His permanent residence is in New York City.

In 1935 Garfield married Rose (Roberta) Zeidman. [She was issued membership books in Branch H, Northwest Section, Communist Party in Los Angeles in 1943 and 1944, and in January, 1945, was reported to have been transferred to the 57th AD Club, Hollywood Section, Communist Political Association. In January, 1947, information was received indicating an individual, who was possibly identical with her, had been transferred from one club to another in the Los Angeles County Communist Party.] (u)

Harold Clurman, a Hollywood producer, is reported to have been responsible for Garfield's introduction to motion pictures. Clurman has long been identified with Communist Party activities.

Garfield's business agent as of 1944 was reported to be Kathryn Roberts, who has been identified as a Communist Party member. Garfield is said to be associated with R. B. Roberts, husband of Kathryn, in an independent producing company in Hollywood known as R. B. Roberts Productions. R. B. Roberts, likewise, has been reported as a Communist Party member. In September, 1947, information was received that Garfield had become associated with 5 Communist Party members including Roberts, Dalton Trumbo and Ring Lardner, Jr. in Xanadu Films, a script-writing firm. One of the scripts produced by this firm was described as being "loaded with Communist propaganda."

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II. Allegations of Communist Party  
Membership or Sympathy

There is no documentary proof of Garfield's membership in the Communist Party. An individual of unknown reliability, who was a fellow student with Garfield in the Group Theatre at Ellendale, New York, during 1934, said she believed Garfield was a Communist because he participated in discussions on the virtues of Communism. The Communist Party district organizer in New Orleans, who claims to be well acquainted with Garfield's wife, has stated to an informant that the Group Theatre was organized for the Communist Party by such Party members as John Garfield. Louis Budenz, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker" states that Communist Party functionaries V. J. Jerome, Alexander Trachtenberg and Jack Stachel told him at various times that Garfield had been a Communist before he became noted in Hollywood. They further told him that Garfield had been a member of the Young Communist League as a very young man. Budenz stated that Jerome told him of Garfield's "Communist affiliations" when he, Jerome, returned from an inspection trip to Hollywood in the early 1940's.

(u)

(S) [A "Daily Worker" correspondent in December, 1947, told a confidential informant that he believed Garfield at one time belonged to the Communist Party but that Garfield, while he possessed "progressive political beliefs," was no longer a Party member. Another confidential informant in October, 1950, stated he had no proof of Garfield's Communist Party membership but that he knew Garfield was highly thought of in Communist Party circles and that Garfield had been closely associated in approximately 1948 or 1949 with Max Steinberg, former New York District Secretary of the Communist Party.

Information has been received from two sources that Garfield's wife is the power behind his Communist activities.

While there is no information available to indicate Garfield has made a "clean break" from Communism, it is noted that his activity in behalf of Communist causes has decreased during the past two years. In this connection, it is noted that one source of unknown reliability reported in 1947 that Garfield had lost some of his former violent support of Communism. In May, 1948, another source of unknown reliability advised that Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, Executive Director of the American Jewish League Against Communism in New York City, had contacted Garfield and threatened to expose information in the

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League's files concerning him if he went through with a scheduled appearance in Madison Square Garden before what was apparently a Communist front meeting. Garfield reportedly did not appear at this rally, but according to the informant it was not because of a genuine lack of interest in Communist activities. In 1950 another confidential informant stated Garfield might be "pretty much against the Party now."

III. Affiliation with Communist Front Organizations and Alleged Communist Infiltrated Organizations

John Garfield's name has been connected with more than 50 Communist front or Communist infiltrated organizations in various capacities, i.e., as a founder, official, stockholder, member, sponsor, speaker, guest performer, instructor, financial contributor, or as a signer of telegrams, letters or appeals. His alleged association with these groups occurred during 1934-1949. Seventeen (17) of the groups with which his name has appeared have been designated as Communist organizations by the Attorney General; nine (9) different organizations have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA); thirteen (13) other organizations have been described as Communist fronts or infiltrated organizations by the California Committee on Un-American Activities; and fourteen (14) separate groups have been identified by Bureau informants familiar with Communist activities as Communist infiltrated organizations.

Garfield's reported affiliations with the 17 Communist organizations cited by the Attorney General include the following:

Joint Anti-Fascist  
Refugee Committee

Sponsor, 1942.  
Dinner chairman, Los Angeles,  
February, 1945, honoring  
Paul Robeson.  
Assisted fund raising  
campaign, 1947.

National Council of American-  
Soviet Friendship, Inc.

Sponsor, 1943

National Negro Congress

Speaker, 1940

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Veterans of the Abraham  
Lincoln Brigade

Sponsor, 1945, 1947

Young Communist League

Member per Louis F. Budenz  
Attended YCL meeting, Pittsburgh,  
1940.  
Made radio talk for YCL, 1941  
Financial contributor, 1942

Garfield's reported affiliations with the 9 different organizations cited by the HCUA as Communist fronts include the following:

New Theatre League

Student for "past 6 years" at  
New Theatre School, NYC (Sponsored  
by New Theatre League) per "Daily  
Worker," 7-1-41.

North American Committee  
to Aid Spanish Democracy

Signed appeal for relief funds  
for Republican Spanish refugees,  
1939.

"Soviet Russia To-Day"

Statement supporting USSR in  
November, 1941, issue.

Garfield's reported affiliations with the 13 other organizations described as Communist fronts or infiltrated organizations by the California Committee on Un-American Activities include the following:

Actor's Laboratory

One of the original founders, 1941.  
Performed in productions produced  
by this group, 1944, 1945, 1946.

Group Theatre

Identified as one of those who  
were at the Group Theatre's  
summer camp at Ellendale, N.Y.  
in 1934 where he took part in a  
discussion group which discussed  
the virtues of Communism.  
Course instructor, 1937-40.

Hollywood Community  
Radio Group

Stockholder, no date given.

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*Hollywood League for  
Democratic Action*

*Attended meeting in December,  
1939, called to form this group.*

*National Council of the Arts,  
Sciences and Professions*

*Signer, statement calling for  
abolishing the HCUA,  
December, 1948*

*Progressive Citizens of  
America*

*Contributed \$100.00, 1947.  
A founder of Hollywood  
Division, 1947.*

*Garfield's reported affiliations with the 14 separate  
organizations identified by Bureau informants as Communist  
infiltrated include the following:*

*Hollywood Canteen*

*Official, 1942, 1943*

*Hollywood Writers School*

*Instructor, 1944*

*Rocky Mountain Council for  
Social Action*

*Sponsor, 1947*

*Russian War Relief*

*Sponsor, 1941*

*Screen Actors Guild*

*Member of the Communist faction  
and actively supported the  
studio strikers in Hollywood  
in 1945-46.*

*John Garfield has also participated in other reported  
Communist fronts in connection with their activities on behalf  
of the "Hollywood 10" as is summarized hereinafter.*

#### IV. Roles in Communist-Influenced Movies and Plays

*Garfield has appeared in a number of stage and movie  
productions which have been written or produced by alleged  
Communists or contained propaganda paralleling the Communist  
Party line. At about the age of 15 he had a part in the first  
play produced by the Theater Union which was allegedly formed  
by Communist Party members in New York City. This particular  
play, "Peace on Earth," was written by Albert Maltz and George  
Sklar, both Communist Party members. Garfield subsequently  
appeared in other productions of this group which were written  
by known Communists including plays written by Clifford Odets  
and Arthur Kober.*

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In 1945, Garfield served for awhile as Director of the Actors Laboratory production, "A Bell for Adano," and continued as co-producer of this play with J. Edward Bromberg, a reported Communist Party member. In 1949, Garfield appeared in Clifford Odets' play, "The Big Knife," which had a short run in New York City.

Movies in which Garfield has appeared, which allegedly contained Communist propaganda, are "Pride of the Marines" (1945); "Body and Soul" (1947); "Gentlemen's Agreement" (1947); and "We Were Strangers" (1949). It is interesting to note that "Body and Soul" was produced by R. B. Roberts, was written by Abraham Polonsky, was directed by Robert Rossen, and the cast included, in addition to Garfield, Anne Revere and Canada Lee. All of the persons mentioned have been reported as Communist Party members.

#### V. Association With Known And Alleged Communists

As mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum, Garfield's associates include numerous Communists and sympathizers. The following are notable examples of such associates who have not been specifically mentioned elsewhere herein.

Garfield in 1942 and 1943 associated socially with Hans Eisler, a composer. Eisler is reported to have been a Communist Party member in Germany and is a brother of Gerhart Eisler, the alleged Comintern agent who fled from the United States in 1949.

In 1944 and 1945, Garfield was mentioned on four occasions by John Howard Lawson, head of the Northwest Section of the Communist Political Association in Los Angeles. It is noted that Garfield's wife during this period was a member of the same Section. For example, in September, 1945, Lawson commented to an informant that John and Roberta Garfield were both interested in raising money for the Senatorial campaign of Colonel Evans Carlson and that the Garfields were better able to raise money for the venture than anyone else. (S) (u)

Also, in August, 1944, Elizabeth Leach, organizer for the Northwest Section of the Communist Political Association, was observed to visit Garfield's home. Earlier in 1944 Eva Shafron, an employee of the Los Angeles Communist Political Association Headquarters, indicated she had been in contact with Garfield. (S) (u)

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Garfield's personal secretary in 1944 was Helen Schlein, who at the same time was Financial Director of a branch of the Communist Political Association in Los Angeles.

In 1948, Garfield was in frequent contact with Actor Edward G. Robinson, who has been described as pro-Communist.

VI. Contacts With Russian Diplomatic Officials ~~(S)~~ (u)  
And Russian Nationals

Garfield was invited to attend receptions at the Soviet Vice-Consulate in Los Angeles on at least three occasions, the last one being in November, 1947. He was invited to attend other functions by the Soviet Vice-Consul and was friendly with various employees of the Vice-Consulate. ~~(S)~~ (u)

In August, 1943, Garfield was a featured speaker at a large rally held in Los Angeles in honor of Professor Solomon Michoels and Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer, representatives of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR. In September, 1943, Garfield served as an interpreter for these individuals at a reception held in their honor at New York City.

Garfield received considerable publicity in Los Angeles newspapers in May, 1946, after he attended a party given by Constantin Simonov, the Russian author, aboard a Russian ship in the Los Angeles harbor. A Soviet motion picture, described in the newspaper accounts as a propaganda film, was shown at the party. In a statement concerning his attendance at the party, Garfield said he "felt it was an honor" to be invited. He added that he "didn't see anything propagandish" about the film and thought it was "an excellent movie."

VII. Activity In Behalf Of "Hollywood Ten"

In October, 1947, the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) subpoenaed nineteen witnesses from Hollywood to testify during the Committee's hearings on Communism in the motion picture industry. Following these hearings, ten of the witnesses, who became known as "The Hollywood Ten," were cited for contempt of Congress.

John Garfield was one of several theatrical and motion picture celebrities who flew to Washington, D. C., in October, 1947, to protest the hearings.

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While in Washington, Garfield was instrumental in forming the Committee for the First Amendment, a group of professional people which sponsored radio programs and ran newspaper advertisements in protest against the HCUA's investigation and in defense of the "Hollywood Ten."

Garfield aligned himself with Dr. Harlow Shapley and the Progressive Citizens of America in the campaign against the HCUA. Shapley, the Director of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been affiliated with numerous Communist fronts. The Progressive Citizens of America has been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. In October, 1947, Garfield addressed a rally in New York City sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America which attacked the House Committee and which pledged action to revoke the President's Loyalty Order.

Garfield also participated in forming the "Stop Censorship Committee," a group organized to carry out a strong national campaign against the HCUA and the California Committee on Un-American Activities (Tenney Committee).

In September, 1949, Garfield was one of those subscribing to a brief filed before the U.S. Supreme Court in support of the appeals of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo from their convictions of contempt of Congress.

#### VIII. Other Information Indicating Communist Sympathies

Examples of this information are as follows:

The "Daily Worker" of April 28, 1938, listed Garfield's name among the signers of a statement approving the so-called "purge trials" in Russia.

While on USO tours in 1944 and 1945, Garfield reportedly met with Marshal Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia.

In May, 1949, the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion named Garfield among persons who were "unsuitable for Legion sponsorship" as speakers or entertainers.

In June, 1949, Garfield was named by the California Committee on Un-American Activities (Tenney Committee) as a person who had "conspicuously followed or appeased some of the Communist Party line program over a long period of time."

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IX. Miscellaneous

Information was received in 1946, 1947, and 1948 reflecting that Garfield's associates in the Los Angeles Area included prostitutes such as Brenda Allen, a well-known call house madam.

An FBI report introduced into evidence at the Washington, D. C. espionage trial of Judith Coplon contained a reference to John Garfield. This reference indicated that Garfield had been "singled out for praise" in a German language publication of the Comintern.

ACTION

None. For your information.



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March 15, 1951

JOHN GARFIELD

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March 15, 1951

JOHN GARFIELD, with aliases  
John Jules Garfinkle, Jacob  
Garfinkle, Jacob Garfinkle,  
Julie Garfinkle, Julius Garfinkel,  
Jules Garfield

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

John Garfield was born as John Jules Garfinkle in New York City on March 14, 1913, the son of David and Dinah Garfinkle. His parents were born in Russia. His father, reportedly, was a poor tailor on New York's Lower East Side. He is said to have obtained two years of high school education at Roosevelt High School, New York City. At the age of fifteen he, reportedly, changed his name to Garfield in order to obtain a position in a Broadway play. Garfield married Rose (Roberta) Zeidman on January 27, 1935, in New York City, and they have two children. According to the Los Angeles "Daily News" of July 1, 1942, Mr. and Mrs. John Garfinkle had their name legally changed to Garfield.

The Garfields' permanent residence is at 88 Central Park West, New York City. Garfield divides his time between New York where he appears on the stage and Hollywood where he makes motion pictures.

As of 1944 Garfield claimed to have had fifteen years experience as an actor. He has made pictures for Warner Brothers, Columbia Pictures and 20th Century Fox. In addition, Garfield, reportedly, made a picture for the Army Air Force in 1942 and in 1944 was given permission to go overseas with USO camp shows under the supervision of the War and Navy Departments.

Harold Clurman, who has long been identified with Communist Party activities, is reported to have introduced Garfield into motion pictures.

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In July, 1945, the "Hollywood Reporter" announced that the Roberts Company had been established to produce Garfield's independent productions. In January, 1950, Garfield was said to have a financial interest in R. B. Roberts Productions, 5255 Clinton Boulevard, Hollywood. R. B. Roberts, an executive of this company has been reported by [redacted] as a Communist Party member.

The "Hollywood Reporter" of January 28, 1947, indicated John Garfield was giving moral and financial support to the Palestine Pictures Corporation, an organization being established to make motion pictures in Palestine.

In September, 1947, a confidential informant advised that Garfield, Roberts, Dalton Trumbo, Richard Collins, Hugo Butler, and Ring Lardner, Jr., had organized a firm known as Xanadu Films, 1052 Carol Drive, Los Angeles. One of the scripts prepared by this firm of screen writers was described by the informant as being "loaded with Communist propaganda." All of the persons mentioned who were associated with Garfield in this firm had previously been identified by [redacted] as Communist Party or Communist Political Association members.

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b7D

It is noted that as of 1944 Garfield's Business Agent was Kathryn Roberts, a reported Communist Party member and wife of R. B. Roberts. (100-335707-20, 34)

## II. ALLEGATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP OR SYMPATHY

On December 14, 1940, [redacted] New Orleans, reported that his files reflected John Garfield to be an active member of the Communist movement in Hollywood. (100-335707-3, p. 15)

In 1943 [redacted] Burbank, California, a Special Service Contact, advised that John Garfield was either a Communist Party member or strong supporter of the Party. (100-138754-18)

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Sometime subsequent to October, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office described John Garfield as a Communist Party member or an ardent follower of the Party line. (100-341397-2, p. 5)

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[redacted] advised that a meeting of Branch H of the Northwest Section, Los Angeles County Communist Party, was to be held on February 29, 1944, at the home of Barbara Meyers, 1286 Sunset Plaza Drive, Los Angeles. A surveillance was maintained at this address at which time a Cadillac bearing California license 5X8735 was observed parked in the vicinity. This car was registered to John Garfield, 4031 Longridge Avenue. (100-336054-1) (u)

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On August 31, 1944, a surveillance was conducted of Elizabeth Leach, full-time paid organizer of the Northwest Section, Los Angeles Communist Political Association. Elizabeth Leach left the Northwest Section Headquarters, 1227 Cresent Heights Boulevard, at 12:35 P.M. and drove to the home of John Garfield, 1712 North Stanley. She remained in the house until 1:15 P.M. It was not known whether this contact was with Garfield or his wife. (100-336054-1)

On February 8, 1945, at a meeting of the Dorie Miller Club of the Communist Political Association held at 926 North Gay Street, Baltimore, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Baltimore Office, Henry Harrison Finck, a Party member, stated John Garfield and Humphrey Bogart were members of the Communist Political Association. (100-339722-2, p. 5) (u)

During the Spring of 1945 Miriam Logan, Executive Secretary of the Communist Political Association in San Pedro, California, stated to two Bureau informants that John Garfield was "one of us." The full significance of this statement by Logan is not known. [redacted] 100-274888-11, p. 9) (u)

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[redacted] motion picture actress, of unknown reliability, in September, 1947, advised that since Garfield acquired a family and money he had lost some of his former violent support of Communism. (100-335707-21)

In November, 1947, [redacted] Hollywood, who had been a member of the Young Communist League and stage actress in New York City several years previously, reported that each dramatic school in New York City had a Young Communist League member in it and that among persons connected with Communist activities in the dramatic schools was John Garfield. Three other persons named by this informant in the same capacity had been determined through another informant of the Los Angeles Office to have been Communist Party members for several years. (100-362238-1, p. 4A)

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Informant said she had known Roberta Garfield, the actor's wife, intimately for years and in her opinion Mrs. Garfield was the "power behind John" so far as Communism is concerned. (100-138754-316)

On December 2, 1947, John Hess, correspondent of the "Daily Worker," told Confidential Informant [ ] that he believed John Garfield at one time belonged to the Communist Party, although he was not sure of this. Hess stated that Garfield was not a Party member at the time of the conversation but indicated Garfield possessed "progressive political beliefs." (u) (100-138954-361)

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On May 18, 1948, [ ] screen writer, Hollywood, of unknown reliability, advised that Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, Executive Director of the American Jewish League Against Communism, New York City, had told Garfield if he appeared as scheduled at a rally in Madison Square Garden the League would expose certain material in their files on him. This meeting allegedly resulted in picketing of the anti-Communist motion picture "The Iron Curtain."

According to this source, Garfield did not appear at the rally, but not as a result of a genuine lack of interest in Communist front activities. Informant expressed the opinion that Garfield is a simple, uneducated, loud type of person who is not intelligent enough to be a Communist but that his wife is the driving force behind Communist activity in the Garfield family. (100-335707-34)

Confidential Informant [ ] advised in 1949 that John Garfield was among Hollywood stars who had obviously, knowingly and willingly lent their names to pro-Communist movements. (100-335707-44, p.3)

According to Confidential Informant [ ] of the New Orleans Office, Irving Goff, District Organizer of the Communist Party in Louisiana, stated on February 16, 1949, that the old Group Theater (described hereinafter) had been organized for the Communist Party by such Party members as John Garfield, whose wife Goff claimed to know quite well, and others. (100-99839-38, p.10)

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On March 10, 1949, [redacted] Palm Beach, Florida, of unknown reliability, reported that in 1934 she became associated with the Group Theater in Ellendale, New York, to study for work in the theater. She stated that the students at the Theater included John Garfield and that she considered him to be either a Communist or sympathizer by reason of his participation in discussions concerning the virtues of Communism. She added that Garfield was living with a female member of the group and that he stole some liquor from her, [redacted] room. When confronted with the theft, Garfield allegedly stated that this was a Communist group and that "everything belonged to everyone."

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It is noted that during this interview, while she appeared stable, [redacted] advised that she had suffered a nervous breakdown several years previously but had not been "certified as insane." / (100-360404-5)

[redacted] in 1950 advised that so far as he knew Garfield had never been a Communist Party member. Informant thought he would have known it if Garfield had been. Informant believed Garfield might be "pretty much against the Party now." (100-138754-650, p. 21)

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[redacted] on August 8, 1950, described John Garfield as a Communist Party member or sympathizer. (100-372973-1)

On June 23, 1950, Louis Francis Budenz, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", stated that he had been officially advised of John Garfield's Communist Party affiliations, notably by V. J. Jerome in the early 1940's upon the latter's return from an inspection trip to Hollywood. Budenz said he was advised by Jerome, Alexander Trachtenberg and Jack Stachel; all Communist Party functionaries, at various times that Garfield had been a Communist before he became noted in Hollywood, having been a member of the Young Communist League as a very young man. (100-335707-37)

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On October 6, 1950, Confidential Informant [ ] of the New York Office advised that, while he had no proof of Communist Party membership, he knew John Garfield was highly thought of in Communist Party circles. He recalled that Max Steinberg, former New York District Secretary of the Communist Party, was closely associated with Garfield in about 1948 or 1949. (100-138754-681, p.45)

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A release of the Washington City News Service on March 7, 1951, reported Garfield's publicly announced intention of cooperating with the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Garfield was quoted as stating, "I have always hated Communism. It is a tyranny which threatens our country and the peace of the world. Of course, then, I have never been a member of the Communist Party or a sympathizer with any of its doctrines."

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III. AFFILIATION WITH COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS  
AND ALLEGED COMMUNIST INFILTRATED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Organizations Cited by the Attorney General:

John Garfield's name has been connected with the following organizations, all of which have been designated as Communist organizations by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835.

American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.

A reliable and confidential source advised the Los Angeles Office that over the weekend of May 19, 1945, Colonel Vladimir Dedier and Stanoje Simic, two Yugoslav delegates to the United Nations Conference at that time meeting in San Francisco, California, were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Garfield at their residence in Hollywood, California. (100-335707-11, p. 1) (u)

According to a reliable informant, John Garfield and his wife were provoked because Pauline Lauber, executive secretary of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization and a known Communist, had not cooperated fully with Bonnie Claire, head of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, in permitting Garfield to utilize to the fullest extent the services of Dedier while the latter was in Los Angeles. (100-335707-11) (u)

The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief held a dinner on May 20, 1945, in honor of the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, Stanoje Simic and Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Dedier, a member of the Yugoslav Federal Parliament. This dinner was held at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California. According to a reliable confidential source, John Garfield was a guest speaker. He made an enthusiastic appeal for funds for the Yugoslavs and made reference to the conditions of extreme poverty existing in Yugoslavia and Poland. He stated that such conditions need not continue to exist in those countries "now since there is a real democracy and land reform instead of exploitation by the Fascists like the London Poles." (100-335707-11, p. 2 "Variety," 5/18/45, 100-32820-205)

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On August 6, 1945, the name of John Garfield appeared on the Sponsors Committee printed on the letterhead of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief of the War Relief Fund of Americans of South Slavic Descent, 58 Park Avenue, New York City. (Exhibit #30, HCUA report on "The American Slav Congress and Associated Organizations", 6-26-49, 100-56674-1190, p. 122)

The January 14, 1946, issue of "Narodni Glasnik" (National Herald), a reported Communist influenced publication published in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, discussed the activities of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief in Los Angeles, California. It was stated that at an entertainment held in Los Angeles on December 8, 1945, John Garfield was among those who purchased an entire page of the program as a donation. (100-212169-510, p. 9)

A letter on the stationery of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, dated April 8, 1946, listed John Garfield as one of the sponsors of this organization. (100-335707-20)

On September 4, 1947, New York Confidential Informant [redacted] made available a complete list of sponsors for the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Incorporated. John Garfield's name appeared on this list. (100-212169-664, p. 5)

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On November 24, 1948, New York Confidential Informant [redacted] made available to the New York Office, a copy of the minutes of a Working Committee meeting of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc., held on October 15, 1948. John Garfield was named in these minutes as being one of the sponsors of this organization from the entertainment world. (100-212169-672, p. 19)

#### American Council on Soviet Relations

On October 10, 1941, a reliable source advised that Herbert Biberman, then head of the Northwest Section, Los Angeles County Communist Party, had discussed with John Garfield and several others the organizational activities to be undertaken in Los Angeles on behalf of the American Council on Soviet Relations. According to the informant, Thomas L. Harris, national secretary of the American Council on Soviet Relations also took part in this discussion. Biberman indicated to the informant that the purpose of the American Council on Soviet Relations was to organize local groups on a national scale to distribute propaganda favorable to the Soviet Union. Biberman told the (X)

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informant that one of the reasons for consulting Garfield was to determine the advisability and practicability of having a Hollywood motion picture star comment on Russian films which were to be shown to Hollywood members and friends of the ACSR. The films in question were entitled "Baltic Deputy" and "Lenin in October." (100-335707-3, p. 4,5)

A reliable and confidential source advised that on November 18, 1942, the American Council on Soviet Relations sponsored a mass rally commemorating the 25th anniversary of the USSR. The informant attended this rally and reported that John Garfield was one of the many speakers who had appeared on the program. (100-335707-3, p. 7) (100-146964-27, pp. 4,6)

The "Congressional Record" of October 7, 1943, reflects that Honorable John M. Coffee of the State of Washington spoke before the House of Representatives stating that the motion picture star John Garfield had made a speech in Los Angeles some time ago at a great mass meeting at which he, Coffee, was also a speaker. Coffee commented that Mr. Garfield spoke "quite feelingly" of the contribution to victory in World War II by the Soviet Union. Mr. Coffee then had Garfield's speech made a part of the Congressional Record. The following is a partial quotation of Garfield's speech:

"Well, I'm interested in facts, and since Russia was invaded by Hitler we have had an opportunity to find out some of the facts.

"The facts are simple. Two hundred million people have, in twenty to twenty-five years merged themselves into a bulwark against fascism. Twenty to twenty-five years ago the Russians were illiterate people. Today illiteracy has disappeared. All those stories about Russian terror boil down to this: the story of ignorance has been liquidated and the horror of poverty eliminated."

The "Congressional Record" further quoted Garfield as saying:

"....our job isn't over when Hitler is defeated. We engage in all these drives because we believe in this country, and we believe in this country because we believe in the peace that must follow. One thing

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that people must do is to continue their relationship between the American people and the Russian people, otherwise there will not have been a complete and final peace. We can accomplish this if we continue to be allies and friends and I would like to see actors in Hollywood say to actors in Moscow, 'Friends, we applaud you in wartime. Let's see more of you and I hope you will see more of us. Let's not break off this relationship. Let's pledge ourselves to eternal friendship.'" (100-335707-2)

A confidential source of known reliability advised the Los Angeles Office on October 12, 1943 that Solomon Kraft, a screen writer and known Communist, had written the above-mentioned speech for John Garfield. (u) (100-335707-3, p. 7)

American League for Peace and Democracy

The "Daily Worker" for January 11, 1938, stated that the American League for Peace and Democracy was sponsoring a "Boycott Japanese Goods Conference" to be held on February 5, 1938. The article stated that Jules Garfield as well as other prominent stage personalities had expressed their support of this Conference. (61-7582-1298, p. 390)

An informant of questionable reliability advised that he attended a dinner on December 14, 1938, which dinner was also attended by the "inner circle crowd" of the American League for Peace and Democracy. The dinner was held at the Roger Smith Restaurant in New York City. Among those present were Steve Nelson, a well-known Communist, and John Garfield. Garfield made a speech at the dinner which was described by the informant as "extremely strong and full of the class struggle spirit." (61-7566-1267)

American Rescue Ship Mission

As of December 31, 1940, a letterhead of the American Rescue Ship Mission, revealed that John Garfield was one of the national sponsors. (100-11688-13, pp. 72, 73)

The "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of February 6, 1941, listed John Garfield among the sponsors of the American Rescue Ship Mission. (100-7061-A)

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American Russian Institute of  
Southern California, Los Angeles

According to a reliable informant, the American Russian Institute of Los Angeles planned a fund raising banquet for some time in February, 1946. The American Russian Institute was said to have considered John Garfield as master of ceremonies but later disregarded him in favor of Lillian Hellman. According to this informant, Clara Walden, a functionary in the American Russian Institute, said she preferred Lillian Hellman since Miss Hellman "could discuss Russia intelligently." Miss Hellman is apparently the noted author and playwright. (S) (100-335707-12, p. 3) (u)

The American Russian Institute of Los Angeles in April, 1946, planned to invite John Garfield to attend a dinner in honor of Constantin Simonov, a noted Russian Author. (S) (100-335707-12, p. 3) (u)

During February, 1947, Los Angeles Confidential Informant [ ] advised that John Garfield and his wife were active in the affairs of the American Russian Institute of Southern California, in the Los Angeles, California area and that this organization often invited them to social functions. (S) (u)

This same informant further advised that during 1947, John Garfield's name appeared on a list of individuals who were to be invited to attend a reception given by the Russian Vice-Consul, Eugene Tumantzev, in Los Angeles. (S) (100-335707-44, p. 11) (u)

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American Youth for Democracy

On December 9, 1943, Elaine Mendelsohn, a functionary of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) in Los Angeles, California, talked to John Howard Lawson, a known Communist, regarding the possibility of inducing John Garfield to permit his name to be used as a national sponsor for the American Youth for Democracy. Lawson advised Mendelsohn that Garfield was afraid to permit the use of his name for such a purpose. (S) (100-335707-3, p. 9) (u)

[ ] advised in June, 1944, that the American Youth for Democracy expected to get a financial contribution from John Garfield. (S) (100-352566-4, p. 6) (u)

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On September 16, 1944, according to a reliable informant, Jeanette Salve, who was very active in the affairs of the AYD and who was also a member of the Communist Political Association, stated that she had contacted John Garfield to solicit funds from him for the American Youth for Democracy and also to ask him to give some time to the organization. Garfield had told Salve that his time was presently being consumed by election activities and that he would be unable to do the work she suggested. As to making contributions, Garfield stated that he had been forced to decide upon what activity he would concentrate as to his time and funds and that he had chosen the election field. According to the informant, Garfield qualified his refusal, however, by asking her to write him a letter so that he might consider it further. (100-335707-3, p. 10) (u)

This same source reported on February 6, 1945, that the AYD was organizing a blood bank drive through the American Red Cross and that they intended to include Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, and Mexicans in their ceremonies in connection with the drive and also to utilize the services of a Negro nurse. According to this source, Elaine Ross, a functionary in the Los Angeles Office of the AYD, stated that the AYD expected to have John Garfield participate in this program. (100-335707-9, p. 3) (u)

This same source advised that in June of 1945 John Garfield was invited to speak at a dinner sponsored by the AYD. (100-335707-11, p. 6) (u)

This source reported on November 19, 1945, that the Los Angeles chapter of the AYD was endeavoring to secure the participation of John Garfield in a "Welcome Home, Joe" dinner planned for the Ambassador Hotel at Los Angeles, California, on December 16, 1945. It was later determined that Garfield was unable to participate because of commitments calling for his presence in New York City on the date of the meeting. The informant further advised on January 23, 1946, that the AYD was planning a program described as a "Youth Tribute to FDR" scheduled for April 13, 1946, at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. During the committee meetings held in connection with the program, Mildred Zinn, known member of the Communist Party, made the comment that John Garfield was a "lover of Russia" and that the committee would write him a letter and ask him to participate. (u)

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The informant later learned that Garfield had declined the invitation to participate in the program because he was tied up in the production of a film. (S) (100-335707-12, p. 1, 2)

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[ ] In April, 1946, Los Angeles Confidential Informant advised that John Garfield was being considered as a speaker at a then forthcoming meeting of the American Youth for Democracy, Los Angeles, California. (S) (100-2245-8, p. 12)

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Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder

A reliable informant advised that Hyman Kraft, a functionary of the Communist Party, conferred with Herbert Biberman, another leader in Communist activities in the Los Angeles area, no date given, concerning the forming of a committee which would work for freeing Earl Browder from prison. During the discussion, the names of prominent people who would lend their names to the movement were suggested. Kraft told Biberman that "Julie Garfield" would lend his name if he, Kraft, wanted him to. It should be noted that the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder was formed in approximately May of 1942. (S) (100-335707-3, p. 6; 100-67336-104, p. 6)

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Civil Rights Congress

The name of John Garfield appeared on a partial list of sponsors to a summons to a Congress on Civil Rights held in Detroit, Michigan, on April 27-28, 1946.

It is noted that the meeting held in Detroit, Michigan on April 27-28, 1946, was a meeting of numerous civil rights groups. The Civil Rights Congress as such, was founded at this Detroit meeting, effectuating a merger of these different civil rights groups. (61-10149-536, p. 22, 540, p. 22)

In a circular letter distributed by the Lutheran Research Society of Detroit, Michigan it was stated that John Garfield was a sponsor of a meeting held by the Congress on Civil Rights in Detroit, Michigan, on April 27 and 28, 1946. It was further stated that the Congress on Civil Rights was a Communist front organization. (100-343593-3, p. 3)

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### Commonwealth College

In October, 1940, a reliable informant advised that numerous telegrams and letters from all parts of the United States had been directed to Governor Carl Bailey of Arkansas protesting action taken by the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney at Mena, Arkansas, against Commonwealth College. Commonwealth College, which was located just outside of Mena, was charged on September 21, 1940, with teaching anarchy, displaying an illegal emblem (the hammer and sickle), and with failure to display the American flag. Among the telegrams and letters received by Governor Bailey was one from John Garfield. (61-6156-16; 100-335707-3, p. 3)

### Hollywood Writers Mobilization

A reliable informant advised that on April 15, 1945, the Hollywood Writers Mobilization presented a national radio broadcast in which John Garfield was featured. The title of the presentation was "Exalted Missions". It was said to be a tribute to the late President Roosevelt. It was reported that this presentation further dealt with the necessity of carrying out the Yalta agreement in his name and remembrance. (100-102217-35, p. 4)

[redacted] has furnished minutes of meetings of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization for the period from January 19, 1944, through December 4, 1946.

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These minutes reflect that at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization held on March 13, 1946, John Garfield was named as one of the members of an Advisory Committee pledged to cooperate in a series of radio programs planned by the Radio Workshop of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. (100-102217-70)

### Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

On July 20, 1942, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) sponsored a "Free Peoples" dinner at the Beverly Hills Hotel in Los Angeles for the purpose of raising funds for transportation of anti-Axis leaders from France. John Garfield was listed among the committee of sponsors on the brochure issued covering this affair. (100-335707-3, p. 6)

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A Bureau agent attended a JAFRC sponsored dinner on February 4, 1945, at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, which was held in honor of Paul Robeson, Negro singer who is affiliated with numerous Communist front organizations. The official program for the dinner listed John Garfield as chairman. The purpose of the dinner was said to be to raise funds to aid the French and Spanish Maquis. Garfield, in his role of chairman, referred to the need for wiping out Fascism wherever it is found. Garfield addressed the people present as "Fellow anti-Fascists" and stated, "We celebrate the underground forces of France and still-to-be-liberated Spain. We celebrate fighters against reaction."

In introducing the featured speakers, Garfield said, "We have with us tonight certain direct representatives of the people, a peoples' artist, writer, and soldier. We honor them because they directly represent the people and the peoples' cause." He then introduced Paul Robeson, Andre David, who represented the Free French, and Colonel Evans Carlson, United States Marine Corps, who was active in many Communist front organizations. California State Assemblyman Eric Dekker made a collection speech and then he and John Garfield competed in securing large contributions from the audience. From the approximately 825 people present, Garfield and Dekker secured approximately \$17,000 in contributions and pledges. Garfield concluded the program by stating, "When like-minded people get together, something is usually accomplished. We are living in a world that will be what we want it to be." (100-335707-9-5; 65-51844-47 p. 8)

A reliable informant advised that John Webber, a member of the Communist Party at Los Angeles, received a telegram in February, 1946 from an unidentified individual in Stamford, Connecticut, requesting Webber to contact Julie Garfield on an important matter. The matter involved was the perfecting of arrangements for a JAFRC dinner scheduled for March 18, 1946, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. The sender of the telegram stressed the importance of securing John Garfield and commented on the difficulty that had been encountered in obtaining prominent speakers. (100-335707-12, p.2)

In January, 1947 [ ] advised that a telegram was sent from the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Los Angeles to Miss Betty Garrett, 1352 North Havenhurst, Hollywood, California on January 23, 1947, which read as follows:

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"We expect to raise \$20,000 at this time, proceeds of which will support child care center at St. Goin, France for Spanish Republican children. Your presence would assure us of a successful dinner."

John Garfield was one of the signers of this telegram. (100-362238-1)

According to Confidential Informant [ ] John Garfield was in contact with the JAFRC headquarters in New York City on October 11, 1947 concerning a speech the JAFRC had prepared for him to deliver at a dinner to be held by the JAFRC on November 5, 1947. The informant reported that John Garfield stated he did not approve of the speech and added that he had been in constant touch with Hollywood "on the investigation."

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Garfield also stated that there was a committee then being organized in Hollywood, which had asked him not to talk and not to take part in any discussions, and that he felt that his allegiance belonged to "these people."

No clarifying data was given concerning the identity of the "investigation" or "these people." (100-7061-1484)

League of American Writers

A reliable informant advised that on April 3, 1941, at the Blossom Room of the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel, the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers presented a forum on "The Theater of the United States Today." The informant stated that John Garfield was among those who participated actively in the round table discussion. (62-15289-1; 100-341397-144)

[ ] has reported that the persons who directed the conference of the League of American Writers, the Hollywood Writers Mobilization and the Continuations Committee at the Writers Congress held at the University of California at Los Angeles on October 1 - 3, 1943, were practically the same and named John Garfield as one of the leaders. (100-341397-2)

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National Committee to Win the Peace

The San Francisco News on October 18, 1946, listed John Garfield as one of the sponsors of the National Committee to Win the Peace. (100-344437-75)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated

In October 1941, [ ] furnished a list of members and officers, not distinguished, of the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., which included the name of John Garfield. (u) (116-92973-6)

On August 21, 1943, [ ] Warner Brothers Studio, Burbank, California, confidentially advised that the names of Mr. and Mrs. John Garfield appeared on the sponsors list for a reception to be given by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship on August 22, 1943, at the Mocambo Club for Mikhail Kalatozov.

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According to an item dated July 5, 1943, at Moscow, Russia, carried in the July 6, 1943, issue of the "Los Angeles Times," Kalatozov was a Soviet film producer coming to Hollywood as a representative of the Soviet Film Committee which controls the production and distribution of all Soviet and foreign films in Moscow. (100-336054-7; 100-335707-3-5)

In approximately June of 1944 it was ascertained that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was arranging a pageant. A reliable source disclosed that John Garfield indicated his willingness to appear at this pageant. (u) (100-1469964-250)

The "Daily Worker" for November 21, 1944, page 11, contained an article captioned, "Screen Stars Wire Greetings to US-USSR Amity Rally." This article identified several movie stars, including John Garfield, who had signed a telegram greeting the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship rally at Madison Square Garden, "last Thursday." (100-20728-6; 100-146964-A-2)

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The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship sponsored a bazaar at the New York City Centre Casino Ballroom from May 4 - 7, 1947. [On April 30, 1947, John Garfield reluctantly agreed to attend but refused to have his picture taken at this affair. He explained that his employer at that time, Enterprise Pictures, had prohibited him from having his picture taken at an affair "of this kind" because they were afraid unfavorable publicity would result from it.] (u) [REDACTED] (S)

100-146964-1301)

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### National Negro Congress

The "Daily Worker" for April 1, 1940, contained an article which stated that John Garfield was a guest from Hollywood at an informal meeting of Negro cultural figures at the Phyllis Wheatley YMCA at Washington, D. C. According to the article, Garfield was invited by the National Negro Congress to meet the Negro people of Washington. Garfield reportedly spoke about the need for unity between the Negro people and white progressive forces in the fight for democratic rights for Negroes. The article further stated that Garfield maintained that the Jim Crow system was "part of reaction's drive against the American people." Garfield was said to have attacked the "present intensive war drive" and urged everyone present to read Dalton Trumbo's "Johnny Got His Gun," said to be a powerful anti-war novel then appearing in serial form in the "Daily Worker" and Sunday "Worker." The article further reported that John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, paid tribute to the progressive roles of John Garfield and Congressman Vito Marcantonio who was also present at the meeting. (100-335707-20).

### Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade had an advertisement in the "Washington Post" for February 27, 1945, which called for the United States to make a break with Franco Spain. The advertisement gave a list of individuals who sponsored and supported this effort on the part of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The name of John Garfield appeared on the list. (100-6060-A)

A reliable informant advised that the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade arranged a theatrical program to be held January 19, 1947, at the Belasco Theater, New York City. The program was entitled "Stars Entertain for Republican Spain." One of the sponsors of this program was John Garfield. (100-7060-348)

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[ ] reported (date not given) that one of the organizations that Garfield had been associated with, directly or indirectly, was the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. (100-335707-34)

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Young Communist League

A source of uncertain reliability reported that John Garfield attended a meeting of the Young Communist League in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in November of 1940. At that time Garfield was in Pittsburgh taking part in a play at the Nixon Theater. While in Pittsburgh, Garfield made the statement that he did not want any of the capitalists' money but that a movie scout had picked him up and placed him in the motion picture "Four Daughters." Garfield stated that he had needed the money for the purpose of sending his wife to a hospital since she was going to have a baby. (61-7009-194)

On November 9, 1941, Bureau agents attended a meeting at the Olympic Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, which was sponsored by the Los Angeles County Communist Party. The purpose of the meeting was to commemorate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. At this meeting Pettis Perry, chairman of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, introduced Celeste Strack, president of the Los Angeles County Young Communist League. Celeste Strack then made a speech, stating that the Young Communist League had recently sponsored radio talks given by youths of America and Russia and that John Garfield was among the young men in America who had talked. (100-37226-38, p. 3, 4, 6)

According to a reliable informant a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Young Communist League in Los Angeles on July 1, 1943 for the purpose of discussing a fund raising campaign. The name of John Garfield was mentioned as being one of several prominent persons who might be called upon for funds. During the discussion John Garfield was referred to as "a former Young Communist League organizer from New York." It was also mentioned during the discussion that Garfield had contributed to the Young Communist League during the preceding year. (X) (100-335707-3 p. 8)

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On June 23, 1950, Louis Francis Budenz, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", stated that V. J. Jerome, Alexander Trachtenberg and Jack Stachel, all Communist Party functionaries, had told him at various times that John Garfield had been a Communist before he became famous and had been a member of the Young Communist League as a very young man. (100-335707-37)

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B. Organizations Cited by the HCUA

John Garfield's name has been connected with the organizations listed below which have been cited as Communist fronts or Communist infiltrated organizations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

American Friends of the Chinese People

During November, 1938, John Garfield was Chairman of a rally sponsored by the American Friends of the Chinese People, according to the November 8, 1938, issue of the "People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper. (100-335707-44, p. 4)

Harry Bridges Defense Committee

The San Francisco, California, Police Department submitted a report to the San Francisco Office which stated that Dr. Frances Foster, reportedly a member of the Communist Party, had sent out an invitation on July 3, 1939, which stated that she was holding a cocktail party under the auspices of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee. It was stated that among those present would be John Garfield. The guest of honor at this party was to be Carol King, the attorney for Harry Bridges. (100-10940-2)

The San Francisco "Call Bulletin" for July 8, 1939, stated that four Hollywood film stars who had promised to come to San Francisco to aid in the defense of Harry Bridges against deportation proceedings had been forced to cancel their trip because the "motion picture magnates put the heat on them and told them to drop out of the case." The above statement was credited to Estolw Ward, secretary of the Bridges Defense Committee, who said that one of the film stars in question was John Garfield. (61-9218-11, p. 13 & 14)

The "People's World" for July 15, 1939, stated that the Bridges Defense Committee was going to hold a social affair in San Francisco and that among the Hollywood movie stars who would be introduced, would be John Garfield. It was stated that the affair was to be a dance held at the Scottish Rite Auditorium.

China Aid Council

According to "Red Channels," published by "Counterattack," John Garfield was a sponsor of the Hollywood Branch of the China Aid Council in 1941. (100-335707-44, p. 5)

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The June 25, 1942, report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities named the China Aid Council as a "subsidiary" of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which latter organization has been cited by the Attorney General.

"New Masses"

In June of 1945, Doretta Tarmon, field director for "New Masses" magazine, was touring California and other western states to raise funds and secure subscriptions on behalf of "New Masses." Tarmon stated that she was able to secure only \$100 from John Garfield and his wife because of troubles they had experienced recently, apparently referring to the death of one of their children. (X) (100-335707-11 p. 6) (u)

"New Masses" was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party." Attorney General Francis Biddle characterized "New Masses" as a "Communist periodical" according to the "Congressional Record" of September 24, 1942.

The "Washington Times Herald" of October 23, 1947 reported that Howard Rushmore, former film critic for the "Daily Worker" and former Communist Party member, stated before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 22, 1947 that Joe North, editor of "New Masses," had complained that John Garfield had turned down an appeal for funds. According to Rushmore, North remarked: "That's what happens when a comrade goes to Hollywood." (100-138754-A)

On October 14, 1947, [ ] made available a copy of a memorandum which dealt with the role of the "New Masses" magazine in building an alliance between the working class and the middle class and explaining how the magazine could be the means for Communists and non-Communists to work together in open cooperation. The memorandum identified various well-known figures who read the magazine. John Garfield was included in this list. (X) (61-9182-102) (u)

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New Theater League

The "Daily Worker" for July 1, 1941, contained an article which stated that John Garfield had been a student at the New Theater School during the past six years. The New Theater School in New York City was sponsored by the New Theater League. (100-335707-2; 61-10701-1)

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North American Committee to  
Aid Spanish Democracy

The "Daily Worker" for January 30, 1939, published an article in which the name of John Garfield appeared as a signer of an appeal made by the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy for immediate relief to Spanish refugees in Republican Spain.

"People's World"

A benefit party for the "People's World" newspaper, a Communist publication, was scheduled to be held at the home of E. Y. (Yip) Harburg, motion picture producer and member of the executive board of the Hollywood Democratic Committee, on July 16, 1944, at 181 North Bentley Avenue, Los Angeles. A surveillance of this meeting revealed that an automobile bearing a license registered in the name of John Garfield was parked near the Harburg home. It is not known whether Garfield, his wife, or both were present at this party. (S) (100-335707-3 p. 10)(u)

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

John Garfield was scheduled to represent the Hollywood movie colony at a meeting arranged by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to be held on November 25, 1947, in Washington, D. C. (S) [redacted] 100-10355-287; (u) 100-341825-114, p. 36) (S).

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The Southern Conference for Human Welfare sponsored a meeting in Washington, D. C., at the Armory on November 19,

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1947, "to honor the Committee of Nineteen which is defending the First Amendment to the Constitution." John Garfield was reported to have agreed to speak at this rally. (WE Summary, WFO, 10-28-47, 100-347179-127)

### "Soviet Russia Today"

The book, "Red Channels," published by "Counterattack" in June, 1950, reported that John Garfield had issued a statement in support of the USSR in the November, 1941, issue of "Soviet Russia Today" on page 8. (100-335707-44)

"Red Channels" also reported that the January, 1943, issue of "Soviet Russia Today" listed Garfield as a speaker in 1943 at a "Conference of American-Soviet Friendship." The House Committee on Un-American Activities report of March 29, 1944, cited the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship as a Communist front. It is not definitely known that the Congress is identical with the Conference of American-Soviet Friendship. (100-335707-44)

### C. Organizations Designated by the Tenney Committee

John Garfield's name has been connected with the organizations listed below, all of which have been described as Communist fronts or Communist infiltrated organizations by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, also known as the Tenney Committee.

### Actors Laboratory

A reliable informant advised that John Garfield was among those who originally formed the Actors Laboratory in 1941. It experimented with different forms of drama and developed and trained actors for the stage and screen. According to the informant, the real purpose of the Actors Laboratory was to use the theater as a propaganda instrument for spreading the Communist philosophy. (100-138754-42 p. 5)

On July 22, 1944, the Los Angeles "Daily News" reported that John Garfield was scheduled to act in a sketch being produced by the Actors Laboratory. (100-335707-3 p. 13)

The August 13, 1945, issue of "Variety" published a news item which stated that John Garfield was leaving his assignment as director of the stage production "A Bell for Adano" which was being produced by the Actors Laboratory. However, it was stated that Garfield would continue to serve as co-producer with J. Edward Bromberg. Bromberg has been reported to be a member of the Communist Party. (100-335707-11 p. 7)

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According to the "Hollywood Reporter" issue of May 27, 1946, the next production then scheduled by the Actors Laboratory was "Awake and Sing." The cast of this play was to include John Garfield. (100-335705-12 p. 5)

The "California Eagle," a Los Angeles Negro newspaper strongly under the influence of the Communist Party, according to the 1948 and 1949 Reports of the California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, published a photograph of John Garfield on December 5, 1946. Garfield was shown congratulating one Jimmy Davis, a Negro composer, on a recent scholarship award offered by the Actors' Laboratory in Hollywood. (100-335707-34 p. 9)

Roman Bohnen, deceased actor and one of the founders of the Actors Laboratory, was given a tribute in the "People's World," West Coast Communist newspaper, on March 3, 1949. A photograph of John Garfield, Roman Bohnen, and others was shown in connection with an Actors Laboratory production in 1946, entitled, "Inspector General."

Los Angeles Confidential Informant [ ] has identified Bohnen as a member of the Hollywood Cultural Section of the Communist Party, during the early 1940's. (100-335707-34 p. 9)

On March 8, 1948, Los Angeles Confidential Informant [ ] made available a printed program distributed by the Actors' Laboratory which set out a history of the Actors' Laboratory. In this history it stated that the Actors' Laboratory had its beginning in June, 1946 (sic) when it offered "Awake and Sing" by Clifford Odets, with a cast which included John Garfield.

It was noted that all members of the cast of the above-named play, with the exception of Garfield and one other, had been identified as members of the Communist Party in Hollywood, California, as of 1945, by [ ] Confidential Informant [ ] (100-294936-8 p. 2)

By letter dated August 17, 1947, [ ] West Hollywood, California, of unknown reliability, advised the Bureau that John Garfield was one of the heads of a dramatic school in Hollywood, known as "Actors' Lab," which Aronian described as being known for its Communist trends. (62-67441-4)

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American Committee of  
Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Incorporated

A reliable informant reported that John Garfield was one of the sponsors of a dinner held by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Inc., on February 14, 1945, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. The dinner was held to launch a financial drive in connection with the publishing of a document called the "Jewish Black Book." The purpose of the book was to portray the atrocities committed by the Nazis against the Jews. (105-5755-2) (u)

[According to New York Confidential Informant [redacted] John Garfield sent "greetings" to a rally sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists on May 15, 1948, at the Polo Grounds, New York City, called "Salute the Jewish State." Co-sponsors of this rally included the Jewish People Fraternal Order and the International Workers Order, both of which have been cited by the Attorney General, as well as other organizations which have not been cited. (100-184489-24; "Daily Worker," 5/17/48; 100-184489-A) (X)

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Group Theater

The July, 1936, issue of "New Theater" on page 25 stated that Jules Garfield of the Group Theater was directing plays for the New York Youth Theater.

On page 26 of this same issue of "New Theater" appeared an article entitled, "The Case of the Group Theater." It was stated that Harold Clurman, one of the directors of the Group Theater, had occasionally spoken of the "group" as a "Marxist theater." (61-7582-1340)

The records of Selective Service Local Board No. 179, North Hollywood, California, reflected that John Garfield was a member of the Group Theater and from 1937 to 1940 taught a course in "technique of acting." (100-336043-2 p. 1 & 2)

On March 10, 1949, [redacted] [redacted] Palm Beach, Florida, advised an Agent of the FBI that she had worked as an apprentice with the Group Theater at their Summer Camp at Ellendale, New York, in 1934. [redacted] said that among the persons at that camp, who were part of the discussion groups discussing Communism and its virtues, was John Garfield, motion picture actor. (100-360404-5, 4)

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An article appeared in the Los Angeles "Times" on October 15, 1944, which discussed the background and membership of New York's Group Theater. The article was written by a Phillip K. Schever and he stated that the Group Theater had been called everything from "the finest acting company in America" to a "bunch of phoney Communists."

The article stated that the Group Theater was organized in 1931 and was disbanded in 1941. John Garfield was listed as being among the more prominent members of the group. (100-352560-5)

#### Hollywood Anti-Nazi League

"Internationale of Literatur," a German language magazine of the Comintern, Number 6, 9th Year, 1939, Pages. 147 and 148, contains a report by Manfred George on Hollywood, wherein emphasis is placed upon the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League and its publication, "Hollywood Today." John Garfield was one of the members of the League singled out for praise in George's report. (100-2245-7; 100-3-64)

The October 14, 1938, issue of the "People's World," a West Coast Communist publication, carried an article which reflected that screen star John Garfield was to be the guest speaker at a lunch of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, Alhambra Branch, to be held at the Wilshire Bowl, Los Angeles, on October 15, 1938. (61-7561-241-X53)

#### Hollywood Community Radio Group

A clipping from an unidentified newspaper which was furnished to the Bureau in September, 1946, stated that the Hollywood Community Radio Group had made an application for setting up a radio station at Gardena, California. John Garfield was listed as one of the stockholders of this group. (100-340922-15 & 19; 100-138754-134)

#### Hollywood Democratic Committee later known as Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions

On November 5, 1943, George Pepper, executive secretary of the Hollywood Democratic Committee and a member of the Communist Party, stated that John Garfield was one of 35 prominent people who had signed a telegram sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee demanding that cloture be invoked when the anti-poll tax bill came up for debate. (100-335707-3 p. 8)

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John Garfield actively participated in the activities of the Hollywood Democratic Committee, a Communist front organization which attempted to speak for the motion picture industry politically. This committee was particularly active in the 1944 presidential election campaign. (100-138754-31 p. 6, 7)

The "Daily Worker" for August 7, 1944, listed John Garfield as a member of the Executive Board of the Hollywood Democratic Committee. (100-335707-3 p. 8 & 100-138754-A)

In February of 1945 a group met at the home of John Garfield at which time it was decided to promote the nomination of Colonel Evans F. Carlson of the United States Marine Corps for the position of United States Senator from California. Garfield became so enthusiastic about this idea that he called Carlson and asked his permission to talk to the Hollywood Democratic Committee about Carlson's possible candidacy. Garfield told the people present that Carlson thought the idea was good. Colonel Carlson, who has since died, frequently was affiliated with Communist front and Communist dominated organizations and was known to be an associate of Communist Party members. (100-335707-11 p. 3; 100-57453-272 p. 22, 28, 29)

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John Howard Lawson and Ellenore Abowitz, known members of the Communist Party, held several conferences in regard to the candidacy of Carlson. As a result of these conferences it was felt that the Hollywood Democratic Committee might possibly be a little too much on the "left" side to be the appropriate agency to inaugurate Carlson's campaign, particularly from the standpoint of raising funds. As a result, Abowitz and Lawson decided that the fund raising responsibility should be assumed by John Garfield and his wife. (100-335707-11 p. 3) (u)

The Hollywood Democratic Committee changed its name to the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions in June of 1945 and became merged with the group known as the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions with headquarters in New York City. The "Hollywood Reporter" and "Daily Variety" newspapers for June 11, 1945, listed the name of John Garfield as appearing on a printed ballot to be used in the election of an executive council for the newly named Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. (100-197270-21)

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According to Los Angeles Confidential Informant [redacted] in June, 1946, numerous Communists and Communist sympathizers signed a public statement issued by the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, supporting the candidacy of Robert W. Kenny for Governor of California. John Garfield was one of the signers of this public statement. (100-353379-1)

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The "Los Angeles Tribune" for July 13, 1946, stated that more than 1100 members of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions registered their protest against an act of discrimination charged against the management of the Ambassador Hotel by Carlton Moss, who was associated with Frank Capra in the production of "The Negro Soldier," a War Department film. Moss, a Negro Communist, was said to be a member of the executive board of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. Among the well-known members of the HICCASP who joined in the group's protest was John Garfield. (100-338892-79 p. 7; 100-7660-3989 p. 5; 100-2245-8 p. 1)

The 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities stated with regard to the ICCASP that, "This Communist front grew out of the Independent Voters' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions."

#### Hollywood League for Democratic Action

A reliable informant reported that John Garfield attended a meeting in December, 1939, the purpose of which was to form the Hollywood League for Democratic Action. The informant stated that many of the persons present at the meeting were known members of the Communist Party. This informant further advised that to his knowledge, John Garfield had supported Communist Party front activities for six or seven years prior to the above-mentioned meeting. (100-335707-3 p. 3, 4)

#### Jewish Blackbook Committee of Los Angeles

The "People's World" newspaper, West Coast Communist publication, in its issue of September 6, 1946, published a speech to be given on October 1, 1946, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, by Emanuel Cellar, a representative from New York. This speech was sponsored by the Jewish Blackbook Committee of Los Angeles and John Garfield was identified as a member of the committee. (100-335707-34 p. 14)

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Motion Picture Artists Committee

A reliable informant advised that John Garfield was a sponsor of the Motion Picture Artists Committee which was set up in 1939 to work in conjunction with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. (61-7561-257X9; 100-38139-2)

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions

The "Daily Worker" of December 29, 1948, carried an article on Pages 2 and 11, captioned, "Ask Congress to Abolish Un-American" which announced that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions had released a statement "yesterday" which called upon the 81st Congress to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. John Garfield was named among the signers of this statement. (110-3-A)

The statement referred to above together with the list of those who had signed it, which included John Garfield, appeared in the "New York Star" of January 4, 1949, to publicize a National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions sponsored "Rid America of the Un-American Committee Action Meeting #1" scheduled to be held on January 9, 1949, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City. It was stated that other meetings were scheduled in major cities throughout the country by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Councils. (100-356137-A)

People's Artists, Inc.

The New York "Compass" of September 30, 1949, Page 18, reflected Garfield had been a performer for People's Artists at a "Hootenanny" held at 13 Astor Place, New York City. (Shirling Oliver, New York City, 100-138754-654, encl.)

Progressive Citizens of America

[redacted] advised that the Hollywood Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America (PCA) sponsored and arranged a meeting for Henry A. Wallace at Los Angeles on the night of May 19, 1947. An article about this meeting in the May 21, 1947, issue of the "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist publication, named John Garfield as one of the large contributors. (100-354368-1)

[redacted] advised that Garfield contributed \$100.00. (100-3-63-372)

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[redacted] advised in June, 1947, that John Garfield, Paul Draper, dancer, and Ann Revere, screen actress, called the meeting at which the Progressive Citizens of America organized a Hollywood Division on June 13, 1947. According to the informant, the Hollywood Division was to be known as the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America. (100-369267-15 p. 14)

The Utah Chapter of the PCA sponsored a program entitled, "We, The People" at the Coconut Grove, Salt Lake City on August 10, 1947. The program featured performances by several Hollywood celebrities including John Garfield. (100-338892-341)

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The "Worker" of September 7, 1947, announced that the PCA had "recently" issued a leaflet which featured John Garfield and a number of other film personalities who, according to the leaflet, had joined the PCA because they realized they were "citizens as well as actors." ("The Movies," p. 11, 100-338892-4) (u)

[redacted] advised that John Garfield was one of the speakers at the PCA sponsored Conference on Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties, which was held on October 26, 1947, at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City. (100-357934-15 p. 175)

The book, "Red Channels," published by "Counterattack" in June, 1950, reported that according to the "New York Times" of October 23, 1947, John Garfield had been a speaker at a "Keep America Free" rally of the PCA in New York City in 1947, exact date not given. (100-335707-44)

"Counterattack," of October 24, 1947, discussed Communist press comments relative to the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigation of Communist infiltration of the movie industry. In this connection it reported that the "Progressive Citizens of America, biggest general Communist front, is applauded by Communist press for its defense of Communists in Hollywood." It further reported that the Communist press had named numerous movie actors who supported the PCA. John Garfield was included in the list of those named. (100-350512-54)

#### Theater Arts Committee

The name of John Garfield appeared as a member of the executive board of the Theater Arts Committee, New York City, on a letterhead of that organization dated March 9, 1939. This Committee was more familiarly known as "TAC." The above-

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mentioned letterhead also indicated that TAC was the producer of a cabaret known as "Cabaret TAC." The "Daily Worker" for April 29, 1939, stated that "Cabaret TAC" was active in the American progressive theater and was celebrating its first anniversary with a gala show on May 5 at Manhattan Center, New York City. One of the sponsors for the show as listed in the "Daily Worker" was John Garfield. (61-10704-2)

D. Non-Cited Organizations Characterized by Bureau Informants

John Garfield's name has been connected with the organizations listed below which have been described by reliable informants of the Bureau familiar with Communist activities as Communist infiltrated organizations.

American Crusade to End Lynching

A pamphlet entitled "American Crusade to End Lynching", published by the organization of the same name with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and New York City, was obtained by the Baltimore Office. The pamphlet listed the name of John Garfield as one of the backers of the American Crusade to End Lynching. The pamphlet called for a meeting in Washington, D. C., on September 23, 1946, to protest against lynching. This organization has been reported to be a Communist dominated group and closely aligned with the National Negro Congress, which has been cited by the Attorney General. (100-135-3-169)

Free World Association

The "People's World" for April 21, 1944, stated that the name of John Garfield was on a roster of film names indicating affiliation with the Free World Association. (100-90431-198, 199)

Information was reported on September 18, 1947, that [ ] had informed (date not given) that the Free World Association was at that time defunct. The informant stated that a majority of the persons active in this group in Hollywood during the time of its existence had records of Communist sympathies and activities, and John Garfield was among this majority group. (62-78312-2 p. 4)

American-Jewish Council to Aid Russian Rehabilitation

On April 17, 1947, New York Confidential Informant [ ] made available to the New York Office a copy of the (u)

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minutes of the February 27, 1947, meeting of the Executive Committee of the American-Jewish Council to Aid Russian Rehabilitation, Inc., 40 East 26th Street, New York City. In outlining a program for the organization, Leonard Golditch, its Executive Director, stated in part that it would be necessary to broaden the Executive Committee. In addition, Golditch stated that it was possible to involve other people, one of whom was John Garfield. (X) (100-184445-30 p. 9)

Hollywood Canteen

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The "Los Angeles Daily News" of September 18, 1942, announced that the Hollywood Canteen would be opened on October 3, 1942. This announcement was followed by a list of the officers of the Hollywood Canteen. The name of John Garfield appeared as one of the vice-presidents. (100-105058-7 p. 3)

A reliable informant advised that a meeting of the executive board of the Hollywood Canteen was held on March 22, 1943, at which time considerable discussion was had on the question of dancing between whites and Negroes. The informant said that the argument was presented at this meeting that John Garfield had expressed himself as in favor of dancing together by whites and Negroes. (X) (100-335707-3 p. 14) (u)

The "Los Angeles Times" for December 10, 1944, contained an article in which it was stated that John Garfield, in discussing the phenomenal success of the Hollywood Canteen, stated: "We should not take much credit to ourselves regardless. It is really the thirty-eight guilds and unions whose representatives have done the work." (100-335707-9 p. 4)

Hollywood Committee for Mayor Bowron

According to Los Angeles Confidential Informant [redacted] John Garfield was a member of the Hollywood Committee for Mayor Bowron. This organization, according to the informant, was infiltrated and dominated by the Los Angeles Communist Party, which, in the Spring of 1941, was supporting the candidacy of Fletcher Bowron for Mayor of Los Angeles, California. (100-353379-1 p. 4)

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Hollywood Writers School

On December 2, 1944, the Los Angeles Office advised that [redacted] had reported that John Garfield taught at the

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Hollywood Writers School. This school was said to have been organized by Communists and among its staff of instructors are many known Communists and Communist sympathizers such as John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo. This school was formed as a subsidiary of the League of American Writers. (100-138754-71X)

The Justice for Palestine Committee

On October 2, 1947, [ ] advised that John Garfield was a member of the Executive Board of the Justice for Palestine Committee. The informant said that the majority of the officers of this organization were either known Communists or persons who followed the Communist Party line, and that the organization was associated with numerous Jewish groups, some of which were subversive. (100-335707-34, 28 105-3037-82X)

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Motion Picture Guild

In 1939, Los Angeles Confidential Informant [ ] advised that John Garfield was a member of the Motion Picture Guild. According to this informant, this organization was a temporary effort for the advancement of the Communist program in the Hollywood, California, studios and was composed of various Communist Party members and close followers of the Communist Party line. (100-353379-1 p. 3)

Musicians Congress

According to a reliable informant, a meeting was held by the Musicians Congress at 3839 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, on February 14, 1945. At this meeting John Garfield was mentioned as having given assistance to the Musicians Congress. (100-345618-3)(u)

The Musicians Congress was organized for the alleged purpose of "mobilizing music and musicians in the war against Fascism." Informants have advised that this organization was instigated by Communists and is completely controlled by them.

Players Stage, Incorporated

In November, 1944, a reliable informant advised that one of the individuals who had lectured before classes conducted by Players Stage, Incorporated, was John Garfield. (100-245444-3)

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Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action

On August 9, 1947, the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action sponsored "The Liberty Caravan" with various Hollywood stars, including John Garfield. (No source cited. 100-338892-279)

Russian War Relief, Incorporated

Articles appearing in the "Los Angeles Daily News" for November 14 and December 4, 1941, reflected that John Garfield was a member of the committee which was in charge of the sale of 6000 tickets for a concert held on December 3, 1941, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, under the auspices of the Russian War Relief Association of Southern California. The program for the concert reflected that John Garfield was on the list of sponsors. A reliable informant advised that Garfield attended this concert. (100-335707-3 p. 5)

On March 28, 1942, a reliable informant stated that John Garfield had attended a cocktail party held at 310 West 55th Street, New York City, for the benefit of Russian War Relief. (100-335707-6)

The name of John Garfield was printed on a scroll prepared by Russian War Relief, Incorporated, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, which scroll was prepared for the purpose of obtaining contributions to the Russian War Relief. (61-777-1-7)

The "People's World" for May 16, 1942, published an article which stated that John Garfield, a Hollywood actor, would read a letter from a Russian soldier at a Russian War Relief rally to be held within the "next week" at Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, California.

A Bureau Agent attended a rally sponsored by the Russian War Relief on May 23, 1942, at the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, and observed that John Garfield was introduced from the audience. The purpose of the rally was to obtain funds for Russian War Relief. At this meeting when donations ceased coming from the audience, John Garfield read a letter from a Russian soldier on the Kharkov front and then called for more donations. (100-335707-3 p. 5)

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According to a reliable informant, the Russian Relief organization which was formerly known as Russian War Relief, Incorporated, planned to stage a party in May of 1946. This party was to be in honor of Anna Louise Strong who was known to be a member of the Communist Party and who had just returned from a visit to Russia. According to the informant, preliminary plans for this party called for using the home of either John Garfield or Morris Carnovsky. It should be noted that Morris Carnovsky was then a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party. It was not indicated whether or not Garfield's home was actually used. (100-335707-12 p. 3)

Screen Actors Guild

[redacted] and [redacted] confidentially advised on April 10, 1947, that John Garfield was a member of the faction within the Screen Actors Guild who followed the Communist Party line as advocated by such publications as the "Daily People's World," a West Coast daily newspaper. [redacted] advised on December 26, 1947, and May 21, 1948, that Garfield was a member of the pro-Communist faction within the Screen Actors Guild. He attempted to keep other Screen Actors Guild members from crossing the picket lines during the studio strikes in 1945 and 1946. These strikes were inspired by the Conference of Studio Unions, which, according to [redacted] were Communist controlled and dominated through its president, Herbert Sorrell. (100-335707-34)

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The Screen Set Designers, Local 1421, held a strike in the motion picture industry beginning March 12, 1945. The Communist Party eventually supported this strike. Dan James, a member of the Communist Party, discussed with George Pepper, also a known Communist, the prospects of having a prominent motion picture star appear at the Warner Brothers Studios and refuse to cross the picket line. John Garfield's name was mentioned as being one most apt to assist in this project. (100-254107-8, p. 7)

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A telegram drafted by Lev Harris, a member of the Cultural Section of the Communist Party and a motion picture director, was addressed to the Chief of Police, Glendale, California, protesting the conduct of police officers in connection with the handling of striking pickets at Warner Brothers Studios. Among the signers of this telegram was John Garfield. This telegram concluded with the statement that all of the individuals who signed it had pledged themselves to appear before Warner Brothers Studios on October 9, 1945, to observe police conduct. (100-47029-18 p. 5)

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The "People's Daily World" of October 17, 1945, on Page 5, listed Garfield as a sponsor of the Strike Strategy Committee for Hollywood Strikers. (Shirling Oliver, New York City, 100-138754-654, enclosure)

In connection with the studio strikes referred to above, the "Los Angeles Times" for October 29, 1947, set forth certain comments of Roy M. Brewer, International Representative of the IATSE Union tending to corroborate the allegations of Communist influence behind these strikes. It was stated that the violence during the 1946-47 jurisdictional strike was blamed on the Communists. Brewer pointed out that numerous individuals not members of unions involved in the controversy were on the picket lines when "a complete state of anarchy was created at Warner Brothers" in October, 1946. He listed numerous individuals in this category including John Garfield. (100-370750-127)

Young Americans for Roosevelt

A throwaway bulletin distributed in Los Angeles advertised a rally sponsored by Young Americans for Roosevelt (organized by functionaries of the American Youth for Democracy) which was to be held November 5, 1944, at Hollywood High School Auditorium. Among the motion picture personalities scheduled to be on the program was John Garfield. The master of ceremonies was to be Stanley Prager, known to be a member of the Communist Party. (100-334265-4; 100-331572-3)

On July 27, 1944, Meyer Frieden, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles County American Youth for Democracy, contacted John Howard Lawson, a Communist Party member, asking help of Hollywood people to lend their names for a committee to be known as the Young Voters for Roosevelt Committee. John Garfield was one of several names of persons mentioned that he was interested in getting for this project. (LA-100-6769-C, 100-353031-5) (u)

E. Miscellaneous

The above does not purport to be a complete listing of the various Communist front or Communist infiltrated organizations with which Garfield's name has been associated. Reference should be made to the section of this memorandum reporting Garfield's activities on behalf of the "Hollywood 10" for additional reported Communist fronts or Communist infiltrated organizations with which Garfield's name has been connected, primarily due to their activities on behalf of the "Hollywood 10."

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#### IV. ROLES IN COMMUNIST INFLUENCED MOVIES AND PLAYS

##### A. Stage

An article concerning John Garfield appeared in the September 6, 1940, issue of "Friday," a magazine which has been described as "Communist-controlled" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. According to this article, Garfield at about the age of fifteen had a "walk-on" part in a play entitled "Peace on Earth" at the Civic Repertory Theater in New York City.

This play was the first produced by the Theater Union which allegedly was formed by Communist Party members in New York City to produce plays illustrating the struggles of the working class. The play was written by Albert Maltz and George Sklar, both known Communist Party members.

The article in "Friday" magazine further stated that while still a youth, Garfield met Clifford Odets. Odets told Garfield, that he was writing a play which had a good part in it for Garfield. This play was "Awake and Sing." It should be noted that Clifford Odets is known to be a member of the Communist Party and his play "Awake and Sing" allegedly contained Communist propaganda.

The "Friday" article further stated that one of the last roles played by Garfield at the Theater Union was in the play "Having a Wonderful Time." This play was written by Arthur Kober, who has been reported to be a member of the Communist Party. (100-335707-3, pgs. 12, 13; 61-7343-1)

According to the May 27, 1946, issue of the "Hollywood Reporter", the scheduled production of "Awake and Sing" of the Actors Laboratory would include in its cast John Garfield, J. Edward Bromberg, Morris Carnovsky, Phoebe Brand, Mary Tarczer, Art Smith and Peter Bergo. All of these individuals have been reported to be Communist Party members. (100-335707-20, p. 6)

The July 17, 1944, issue of "Variety" stated that a defense plant concert was to be given at the Hollywood Bowl on August 24, 1944, when a cantata, "The Lonesome Train" by Earl Robinson and Corporal Millard Lampell, was to be presented with John Garfield acting as narrator. Earl Robinson was known to be a member of the Northwest Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Political Association. (100-335707-3, page 14)

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The August 13, 1945, issue of "Variety" contained a news item which stated that Garfield was leaving his assignment as director of the stage production, "A Bell for Adano", which was being produced by Actors Laboratory. (The 1947 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities described Actors Laboratory as a "Communist venture.") This article also announced, however, that Garfield would continue to serve as co-producer of this play with J. Edward Bromberg. Bromberg has been reported to be a Communist Party member. (100-335707-20, p. 6)

The February 3, 1947, issue of the "People's World" carried an advertisement of a benefit show for the families affected by the Hollywood studio strike which was to be held on February 6, 1947, at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles under the sponsorship of the Hollywood Welfare Association, Inc. John Garfield was scheduled to appear. Abe Burrows was listed as the master of ceremonies. [redacted] [redacted] has identified Burrows as a member of the Communist Party in Hollywood in 1947. (100-335707-34, p. 7)

The June 24, 1948, issue of "Variety" announced John Garfield would appear on Broadway that Fall in a play, "Peer Gynt," which was being produced by Roberts Productions, Garfield's own company. Information appears elsewhere in this memorandum reflecting the Communist influence in this business venture. (100-335707-25)

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John Garfield was scheduled to participate in a benefit show to raise funds to buy medical supplies for Israel which was to be held on October 14, 1948, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. This show, "Stars Over Israel," was held under the auspices of the Los Angeles Chapter of Hadassah. Mrs. Benjamin Miller, its president, has been identified by [redacted] [redacted] as a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in 1947. ("People's World," 10-11-48; 100-335707-34)

(u)

Garfield appeared in Clifford Odets' play, "The Big Knife", at the National Theatre in New York City, during its short-lived run during February-May, 1949. Odets has been identified above as a known Communist Party member. (100-335707-27)

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B. Movies

John Garfield's picture, "Pride of the Marines," according to the "Hollywood Review," of September 10, 1945, was written by Albert Maltz. It should be noted that Maltz is known to be a member of the Communist Party. This article pointed out that this picture contained certain propaganda to "provoke doubts concerning representative government and the free enterprise system. Employers are accused of everything from racial prejudice to a conspiracy to scuttle the GI bill of rights." (100-335707-11, p. 8)

[redacted] of the Los Angeles Office confidentially advised that in July, 1947, John Garfield was acting in a picture entitled "Body and Soul" being produced at Enterprise Productions in Los Angeles by R. B. Roberts. The director of the picture was said to be Robert Rossen who was also known to be a member of the Communist Party. (100-336927-1; 100-335707-11, p. 8)

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It is to be noted that Garfield and Roberts, a reported Communist Party member, were associated together in the business known as Enterprise Productions. (100-335707-16)

Information was also received reflecting that the screen play "Body and Soul" was written by Abraham Polonsky and in addition to John Garfield also starred Lili Palmer and Anne Revere. (100-138754-232)

Polonsky and Revere have been identified as Communist Party members by reliable informants of the Los Angeles office. (100-138754-232; 100-335707-34)

The "Daily Worker" for July 15, 1947, contained an article reflecting that Canada Lee was playing a part in the movie "Body and Soul" which was then being filmed. Lee has been identified as a CP member. (100-335707-20)

Confidential Informant [redacted] reviewed "Body and Soul" and stated that as far as Communistic propaganda is concerned, "It is not as hot as others I have seen." [redacted] explained that this picture portrays the rich and successful man in a bad light and "the finest character of them all is a colored fighter," who is managed by a dishonest promoter. The promoter maneuvers this colored boxer into a position where he fights a bout with a clot on his brain and is killed. His manager, informant stated, knew the fight would kill him and in the picture uses the line "so what, it's business." (100-138754-232, p. 4)

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The August 15, 1947, issue of "People's World" carried a photograph of John Garfield together with a review of the picture, "Body and Soul." This review protested the "Horatio Alger" theme of the movie, but said that the story was more about people and society's effect on them than about the "fight ring." (100-335707-34, p. 13)

The November 21, 1947, issue of "German American," (described by the California Committee in 1948 to be among publications which it found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system") carried a review of "Gentlemen's Agreement," a 20th Century Fox Film with Gregory Peck, Dorothy McGuire and John Garfield. This article stated: "I could not think of a better time for the appearance of the motion picture 'Gentlemen's Agreement' than the period of intolerance and bigotry in which we are now living in America. This excellent picture will undoubtedly evoke the greatest displeasure on the part of the gentlemen of the Un-American Committee and therefore should be seen by anyone who is against discrimination." (100-279704-116)

[redacted] advised that the film, "Gentlemen's Agreement" followed the Communist Party line in that it caused racial agitation which otherwise might not come about unless portrayed in a film of this sort. (100-335707-34, p. 13)

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The "Hollywood Reporter", February 19, 1948, said that John Garfield was to be presented with the LaGuardia Award of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League around April 1, 1948. The award was to be given for his performances in the films, "Gentlemen's Agreement" and "Body and Soul."

The "People's World" on May 5, 1949, page five, carried a review of the picture "We Were Strangers," a Columbia release directed by John Houston with John Garfield in the cast. The picture portrayed the Cuban Revolution in 1933. The theme dealt with the revolutionary organization rooted in the working classes trying to overthrow a "rotten and brutal" government. (100-335707-34, p. 13)

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In April, 1949, Confidential Informant [ ] was advised by Sam Rheiner, a motion picture executive, that John Garfield and Jennifer Jones were to appear in a picture, "We Were Strangers." Rheiner claimed the picture was full of Marxist theory and Red propaganda. Reviews characterized the picture as, "The heaviest dish of Red theory ever served to an audience outside the Soviet," "Party-line completely" and, "A shameful handbook of Marxism." (100-202315-970, p. 60; Counterattack, 6/10/49, 100-350512-236)

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C. Miscellaneous

In February, 1948, [ ] reported that John Garfield was negotiating with movie producer Boris Michael Morros, subject of a pending espionage investigation, to star in a film being considered for production in Paris entitled "100 Faces". This particular deal, however, did not materialize. (100-335707-25, 34)

In September, 1947, [ ]

[ ] confidentially advised that Garfield was interested in the firm, Xanadu Films, 1052 Carol Drive, Los Angeles, together with R. B. Roberts and screen writers Dalton Trumbo, Ring Lardner, Jr., Richard Collins and Hugo Butler. [ ] has identified these screen writers as members of the Los Angeles County Communist Party or the Los Angeles County Communist Political Association. [ ] added that one of the scripts submitted by Xanadu Films to a prominent movie actress for consideration was "loaded with Communist propaganda". [ ] was not able to furnish specific details about this alleged Communist propaganda. (100-335707-34)

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Rob F. Hall, columnist for the "Daily Worker", stated in the October 23, 1947, issue of that paper that Jack L. Warner of the Warner Brothers Studio made a great name for himself from 1936 to 1945 producing films in which actors like Humphrey Bogart and John Garfield battled for the right (sic) against Nazis and Fascists. (100-138754-A)

The "Daily Worker" issue of December 18, 1947, carried an article on page 12 captioned, "New Roads For Film Makers." This article included a statement attributed to John Garfield, identified as having both acted in, and as having a financial interest in "Body and Soul" and "Gentlemen's Agreement", concerning the need for new roads for American film makers. In discussing the restrictions being placed on the film industry, Garfield expressed the opinion that "honest guys" would be breaking out of the industry. (100-127090-A)

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V. ASSOCIATION WITH KNOWN AND ALLEGED COMMUNISTS

(u) Ellenore Abowitz

~~(S)~~ In March of 1945, Ellenore Abowitz was arranging a program to support the candidacy of one Charlotta Bass for a position on the Los Angeles City Council. Abowitz stated that she had perfected arrangements for John Garfield to speak at a meeting on behalf of Charlotta Bass. Abowitz was a known Communist who was active in political affairs in Los Angeles, California. Charlotta Bass was editor of the "California Eagle," a Negro newspaper which was reported to be "left wing." (100-335707-11 p. 5)

Sidney Bernstein aka Sidney Benson

In the latter part of 1948 and early 1949, Sidney Benson, who was active in Hollywood as a Communist Party member and had been a state official of the Communist Party in Tennessee, and later in New York, was an associate of John Garfield. (100-335707-34; 100-31075-29X11)

Alvah Bessie

In 1946 and 1947, Garfield was a social and business associate of Alvah Bessie, a screen writer who was identified as a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles during World War II. (100-335707-34)

Herbert Biberman

A reliable informant advised that Herbert Biberman, a known member of the Communist Party, was trying to promote a "Second Front Now" advertisement in the Fall of 1942. John Garfield was one of the subscribers to this advertisement. ~~(S)~~ (u) (100-335707-3, p. 6)

Harold Clurman

The Hollywood Reporter on March 3, 1944, carried a story to the effect that Harold Clurman, employed as a producer at RKO Studios, was directly responsible for the introduction into motion pictures of John Garfield. Clurman has been identified with Communist Party activities since 1931. (100-335707-3 p. 13)

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Hanns Eisler

The manager at the Highland Hotel, Hollywood, California, advised that Hanns Eisler stayed at that hotel from April 19, 1942, until August 31, 1942. A list of individuals called by Eisler during his stay there included the name of John Garfield, 4031 Longridge Avenue, Van Nuys, California. Investigation by the Los Angeles Office reflected that John Garfield, the motion picture actor, resided at that address. (65-9266-65 p. 16 & 17)

A reliable informant reported that on October 29, 1943, Hanns Eisler's wife stated that "they" were going to dinner with the Garfields. It appeared that Mrs. Eisler had reference to herself and Hanns Eisler having dinner with Mr. and Mrs. John Garfield but the informant did not make this point clear. (65-9266-87 p. 3)

The same informant advised on December 27, 1943, that Mrs. Hanns Eisler extended invitations to Mr. and Mrs. John Garfield to attend a New Year's Eve party at the home of Gina Kaus, 1245 North Doheny Drive, Beverley Hills, California. Gina Kaus was known to be in frequent contact with alleged Communists. (65-6154-14)

An informant of uncertain reliability advised that John Garfield, upon his arrival at the home of Gina Kaus, stated in Russian: "Long live our Red Army." Gina Kaus is a novelist and a screen writer.

Hanns Eisler is a composer and brother of the alleged Comintern agent Gerhart Eisler. He is reported to have been a member of the Communist Party in Germany. (65-9266-95 p. 34)

Mrs. Roberta Garfield

The records of the Bronx County Clerk's Office, New York City, reflect that Jules Garfield married Rose Zeidman on January 27, 1935. Investigation has reflected that Garfield's wife, prior to her marriage, was also known as Roberta Siedman. She is now known as Mrs. Roberta Garfield.

Roberta Garfield held 1943 Book Number 25192 and 1944 Book Number 48917 in Branch H. Northwest Section of the Communist Party in Los Angeles (X) (Anonymous Source, 100-336054-1, p. 3)

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As of January, 1945, she had been transferred to the 57th AD Club of the Hollywood Section, Communist Political Association. (X) (Anonymous Source, 100-336054-3)

The name of "Rubbe Garfield" appeared in Communist Party records as having been transferred from the Hollywood Professional Club to the Fiske Club, Hollywood Section, of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in January, 1947. It is possible that "Rubbe" was a misspelling of Roberta Garfield's nickname "Robbie." (X) [redacted] 100-336054-7, p. 4) (u)

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Roberta has been described as the "power behind John Garfield" insofar as Communism is concerned. (Kate Thorn, Actress, 100-336054-7)

#### Joris Ivens

A reliable informant advised on December 14, 1944, that Joris Ivens had the name of John Garfield in his personal notebook. Joris Ivens was reported to be a Dutch Communist who traveled between Hollywood and the Soviet Union. He gave instruction on revolutionary literature at the Film University in Moscow. He was also a film producer and was known to have been in contact with many Communists in the Los Angeles area while visiting in this country. (100-203581-3901; 65-29951-3)

#### Sol Kaplan

George Bassman, who was employed at the music department at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, advised on February 25, 1943, that Sol Kaplan was a close friend of John Garfield. Kaplan has been an employee of the MGM Studios and has been reported to have been a member of the Communist Party. (100-335707-3 p. 14; 65-9266-95 p. 51)

#### Charles Katz

On June 5, 1945, a reception was held for the Soviet delegates to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco at the home of Charles Katz, prominent labor attorney and known member of the Communist Political Association. John Garfield was one of the persons in attendance at the reception. (100-338276-38 p. 2)

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Max Kitzes

Max Kitzes, who was employed at the Communist Party headquarters in New York City, talked with John Garfield on December 17, 1942, and made a tentative date to attend a picture premiere that night. (X) (100-335707-6)

John Howard Lawson

(u)

On November 4, 1944, George Pepper, known to be a member of the Communist Political Association and executive secretary of the Hollywood Democratic Committee, spoke to John Howard Lawson, then considered to be head of the Northwest Section of the Communist Political Association, concerning a program which had been held at "The Plantation" and in which Rex Ingram, also a Communist, served as master of ceremonies. Lawson asked Pepper if any "of our people" had spoken at this affair and Pepper replied, "Yes, John Garfield spoke." (X) (u) (100-335707-9, pp. 2 & 3)

On August 24, 1945, Alvin Wilder, a radio commentator, who is said to have associated quite extensively with known Communists, was trying to perfect arrangements for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, a Communist front organization, to use the launch of Edward G. Robinson, the motion picture actor, for one of its functions. Wilder stated that he had tried to perfect this arrangement through John Howard Lawson but had been referred by Lawson to John Garfield. (X) (u) (100-335707-11)

On August 29, 1945, attempts were being made to raise a campaign fund for Colonel Evans Carlson as a United States Senatorial candidate. [On September 6, 1945, John Howard Lawson stated that John and Roberta Garfield were both interested and were better able to raise money for the venture than anyone else.] (X) (u) (100-336054-7)

In December, 1945, at the time of the death of Theodore Dreiser, novelist and a known Communist, Lawson stated that he felt at least one open and recognized Communist should be selected as a pallbearer for Dreiser. Lawson also suggested to Morgan Hull, labor secretary of the Communist Party, that either John Garfield or Edward G. Robinson be selected to deliver the eulogy at Dreiser's funeral. It was indicated, however, that neither Garfield nor Robinson was available to render this service. (X) (u) (100-335707-20)

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Elizabeth Leach

On August 31, 1944, Bureau Agents conducted a surveillance on Elizabeth Leach, full time paid organizer for the Northwest Section, Los Angeles County Communist Political Association, and observed Leach enter the home of John Garfield where she remained for over an hour. (100-335707-3, p. 12)

Canada Lee

The "Daily Worker" for July 15, 1947, published an article which stated John Garfield was currently engaged in making a motion picture entitled "Body and Soul" in which Canada Lee was also playing a part. The article quoted Lee as stating: "For the first time in my acting career I found a film role which really satisfies my artistic and social requirements. I have been extremely happy about the film's treatment of Negroes and Jews. I consider this to be an educational film." Lee was known to be a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party. (100-335707-20)

Joe and Louise Losey

During 1946, Garfield and his wife were social acquaintances of Joe Losey, motion picture director, and his wife, Louise. Joe and Louise Losey were members of the Los Angeles County Communist Party for the year 1947. (100-335707-34)

Albert Maltz

(u) (X) [In 1948, John Garfield was a social and business acquaintance of] Albert Maltz, a screen writer and one of the "Hollywood Ten." Maltz was a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles in 1945. (100-335707-34)

Carlton Moss

John Garfield and his wife, Roberta, were dinner guests at the home of Carlton Moss on April 26, 1946. Moss was known to be a member of the Hollywood Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party. Among the guests at this dinner were Lester and Jean Cole, also known to be members of the Hollywood Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party. (100-335707-12 p. 4)

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Clifford Odets

The magazine "Friday" in its issue of September 6, 1940, carried a story about John Garfield which was in effect a partial biography. This article stated that Garfield in his youth had met a young actor named Clifford Odets who told him that he, Odets, was writing a play with a good part in it for Garfield. This play was "Awake and Sing." It has been reported that this play contained Communist propaganda. It is known that Clifford Odets is a member of the Communist Party. Odets has been employed as a producer in Hollywood. (100-335707-3 p. 12 & 13)

William Elwell Oliver

The January 5, 1945, issue of the Guildsman, official publication of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, published a photograph of John Garfield and William Elwell Oliver. William Elwell Oliver was a known member of the Communist Party and a former president of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild. (100-336719-2 & 6)

Vladimir Poesener

In 1945 an informant of uncertain reliability made available the names of individuals found in the address book of Vladimir Poesener. The name of John Garfield appeared in this book. Vladimir Poesener was reported to be a Russian espionage agent. (S) (65-38096-8) (u)

In 1947, it was reliably reported that Garfield was a social acquaintance of Vladimir Poesener, a French writer, and they occasionally dined together. [In 1948, a reliable foreign source advised that Poesener was a member of the Communist Party, which he joined in France in 1933.] (u) (S) (100-335707-34)

On June 10, 1947, Poesener had a farewell party prior to his departure for France, which was attended by John Garfield. (65-38096-73)

Abraham Polonsky

(u) In 1948, Garfield was closely associated with Abraham Polonsky, screen writer, [both on a social and business basis.] (S) Polonsky was identified as a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in 1947. He wrote the movie script for the moving picture production "Body and Soul," in which Garfield starred. (100-335707-34; 100-346244-10)

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R. B. and Kathryn Roberts

In 1944 Garfield's business agent was Kathryn Roberts. In 1945 and 1950 Garfield was reported to be associated with R. B. Roberts in an independent producing firm known as R. B. Roberts Productions. Both R. B. Roberts and his wife, Kathryn, have been reported to be Communist Party members in Los Angeles. (100-335707-20, 34)

Edward G. Robinson

A reliable informant advised in 1947 that John Garfield and Edward G. Robinson "espoused Leftist causes" at cocktail parties in Hollywood and New York, and often swayed young actors and actresses toward Communism. Garfield and Robinson were mentioned by the informant as examples of prominent persons in the motion picture industry who knowingly lent their names to pro-Communist movements. [REDACTED] (100-335707-34)

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In October and November, 1948, Garfield had frequent social contact with actor Edward G. Robinson. (100-335707-25)

Robert Rossen

Robert Rossen, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party, was the director of the moving picture "Body and Soul," in which John Garfield played and which was produced by John Garfield Producers, Incorporated. (100-346244-10)

(u)

Waldo Salt

(X) [In February, 1949, John Garfield associated in a business way and socially with] Waldo Salt, screen writer who, in 1944, was a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. (100-335707-34)

Helen Schlein  
also known as

Helen Slote, and Helen Leavitt

Reliable informants have reported that Helen Schlein, John Garfield's personal secretary in 1944, was also known as Helen Slote and Helen Leavitt. She was then financial director of Branch F of the Northwest Section of the Communist Political Association at Los Angeles, and executive secretary of the Actors Laboratory, a Communist sponsored and operated workshop in Hollywood. (100-335707-3 p. 10)

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Eva Shafron

On May 10, 1944, Eva Shafron stated that she had seen John Garfield a couple of weeks previously and had discussed "the war with him." Eva Shafron was reported to have been a paid employee at the headquarters of the Los Angeles County Communist Political Association. (100-335707-3 p. 11) (u)

Harlow Shapley

(u)

[Shapley, who was contacted by Garfield in connection with their activities in behalf of the "Hollywood Ten" in 1947, is Director of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts.] He has been identified by Louis Budenz as a "concealed Communist" and has been affiliated with numerous Communist front organizations.

Irwin Bib Tolins

Irwin Bib Tolins was interviewed by Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office in February, 1943, in connection with a sabotage investigation. Tolins had in his possession on this occasion a slip of paper listing many individuals who were known Communists. Included on this paper was the name of John Garfield. Tolins has been reported to have been head of the German Branch of the Communist Party in the San Francisco area from 1936 through 1940. (100-335707-3 p. 11; 65-1245-53)

Frank Wright Tuttle

Dr. Frank Knowlin, proprietor of West Hollywood Emergency Hospital, Los Angeles, advised in 1940 that John Garfield was prominent in a group of Hollywood personages who attended parties at the residence of Frank Tuttle, famous Hollywood film director. Dr. Knowlin informed that when the guests left Tuttle's residence, they were reportedly presented with checks for their signatures for \$1000 and these funds were said to have been obtained on behalf of the Communist Party. Frank Wright Tuttle has been reported to be a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. (65-29437-1; 65-29437-9)

George Willner

On September 12, 1944, an automobile registered to George Willner, who was known to be a member of the Northwest Section, Los Angeles County Communist Political Association, was observed by Agents of the Los Angeles Office in front of John Garfield's residence. (100-335707-3, p. 12)

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VI. CONTACTS WITH RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC  
OFFICIALS AND RUSSIAN NATIONALS

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[redacted] who was employed at the Soviet Consulate in Los Angeles, California, from 1939 to August, 1942, was interviewed by Agents of the Los Angeles Office on June 3, 1947. [redacted] advised that Mikhail Monkasey, an employee at the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles, was friendly with John Garfield, the Hollywood actor. However, according to the informant, Garfield was not known to have actually visited the Consulate. Monkasey's position was that of secretary to the Consul General. (100-350367-4) (u)

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On August 26, 1943, a large rally was held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles in honor of Professor Solomon Michoels and Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer, representatives of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the U.S.S.R. The purpose of Michoels' and Feffer's visit was said to be to create closer ties between actors and artists of Russia and the United States. John Garfield was a featured speaker at this meeting. (100-335707-3 p.6; 100-225072-A)

An article in the "Daily Worker" for September 21, 1943, reflected that John Garfield acted as an interpreter (Yiddish) at a reception at the Royal Theater, New York City, for Professor Solomon Michoels and poet Itzik Feffer. The article stated that "those on the stage and off were filled with an overwhelming sense of love, understanding and trust. 'How should you say it?' asked Garfield. Supplying the answer himself, he rushed over to Michoels and extending his hand, shouted 'Tovarich! Shake!'" (100-335707-6)

An unidentified official of the Hollywood Canteen stated that in connection with making plans for a Red Army Day celebration scheduled for February 23, 1944, it had been suggested to this official that he contact the Russian Consulate officials on this matter and that he should introduce himself as a friend of John Garfield. (100-335707-3 p.14) (u)

In June of 1944, Helen Leavitt, Garfield's personal secretary, stated that Garfield had instructed her to cooperate with Rose Isaak, an employee in the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles, in preparing a gift package to be sent to Soviet Russia. (S)

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On June 9, 1944, Isaak prepared two boxes and addressed them to Anna Louise Strong who was going to take a trip to Russia. A reliable informant advised that these boxes contained such articles as architectural materials, watches, and various novelties. The boxes also contained letters addressed to various individuals in Russia. One such letter was said to have been sent by John Garfield. Anna Louise Strong has been suspected of being engaged in Russian espionage activities. ~~(S)~~ (100-7888-64; (u) 100-335707-3-15)

(u) On November 7, 1945, the Soviet Vice-Consul in Los Angeles held an informal ball in honor of the 28th anniversary of the October revolution in Russia. John Garfield was one of the persons invited to this function. It was indicated that Garfield accepted the invitation. An informant of uncertain reliability advised that Garfield was in attendance at the function. ~~(S)~~ (65-33716-228 p.15; 65-33716-144) ~~(S)~~ (u)

On May 28, 1946, John Garfield received considerable publicity in the Los Angeles "Examiner" and the Los Angeles "Herald-Express" newspapers because of his attendance at a party given by Constantin Simonov aboard the Russian ship, "SS Batumi," in the Los Angeles harbor. The articles described Simonov as a Russian author.

Also present at this party was Alexander P. Grachev, a representative of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in the United States. A Soviet motion picture called "The Bear" was shown at the party. The "Herald Express" said this was a propaganda film extolling the virtues of the Soviet system and berating the capitalist system. Garfield was quoted as follows regarding his attendance at this party: "We felt it was an honor to be invited aboard as a guest of Mr. Simonov because he is here on invitation of the State Department and because he is the author of the best seller, 'Days and Nights.' We had been showing him around Hollywood and he felt he ought to return the entertainment and buy a drink in the Russian manner." Garfield was further quoted as saying: "As for the film, 'The Bear,' it's the film version of a Russian classic written by Chekov. I didn't see anything propagandish about it. I just thought it was an excellent movie." (100-335707-12, p.4)

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A reliable informant made available an invitation list for a reception which was to be held at the Vice Consulate of the U.S.S.R., Los Angeles, California, on February 16, 1947. The names of Mr. and Mrs. John Garfield appeared on this list under the heading, "Actors' Committee." ~~(S)~~ (100-336054-7) (u)

(u) On March 7, 1947, the Russian film "The Stone Flower" was shown at the Laurel Theater prior to its public showing as a favor to Eugene Tumantzev, Russian Vice Consul. Among the individuals invited personally by Tumantzev to this film showing was John Garfield. ~~(S)~~ (65-33716-296 p.2) ~~(S)~~ (u)

John Garfield was invited to attend a reception to be held at the Russian Vice Consulate in Los Angeles on November 7, 1947, in honor of the October Revolution. ~~(S)~~ (65-33716-368) ~~(S)~~ (u)  
(u)

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VII. ACTIVITY IN BEHALF OF "HOLLYWOOD TEN"

John Garfield was one of several theatrical and motion picture celebrities who flew to Washington, D. C., in October, 1947, to protest hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Communism in the motion picture industry. ("The Worker" 11/2/47; 100-138754-A)

Richard Barthelmess, former screen actor, advised that on October 16, 1947, he had attended a meeting called by John Garfield, Paul Draper, dancer, and Jerome Chodorov, writer, held at Draper's apartment, 131 East 66th Street, New York City. Barthelmess said that the main purpose of the meeting was to raise money for getting out full page ads in various newspapers denouncing the investigation of the movie industry by the HCUA. (100-138754-259)

John Garfield led the New York delegation of the newly-formed Committee for the First Amendment at hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 23, 1947. Following the hearings on that date, Garfield held an impromptu press conference in the corridor outside the Caucus Room. He read a resolution which denounced the HCUA and indicated that the hearings were an outrage to human decency. He announced that he and several other individuals had formed the new Committee which planned to defend the nineteen witnesses from Hollywood who had been subpoenaed before the HCUA. Garfield was reported as saying he would not be a member of the new group if it were a Communist front and described himself as a "New Deal Democrat who had campaigned actively for President Roosevelt." The California Committee on Un-American Activities has cited the Committee for the First Amendment as a Communist front. ("Washington Star" 10/24/47, 100-138754-A)

The "Washington Star" of October 25, 1947, carried a report that the Committee for the First Amendment had scheduled a nationwide radio broadcast for October 26, 1947, entitled, "Hollywood Fights Back" and described as a protest against the procedure at hearings before the HCUA. John Garfield was listed as a speaker on this program. (100-138754-A)

The October 27, 1947, edition of the "Washington Post" carried a full page advertisement entitled, "A Statement from the 'Unfriendly' Witnesses." The advertisement contained a statement

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by the Committee for the First Amendment which held that hearings by the HCUA were "morally wrong" because "any investigation into political beliefs of an individual is contrary to basic principles of our Democracy." John Garfield was listed as a member of the Committee for the First Amendment and as one of the signers of this statement. (100-138754-A)

The "Daily Worker" of October 27, 1947, reported upon a "Cultural Freedom Conference" held the previous two days in New York City under sponsorship of the National Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America. The Conference was held in defense of the nineteen Hollywood writers, actors and directors then under attack by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Conference voted to abolish this Committee and pledged action to revoke the President's Loyalty Order and to insure the political right of every American to "join any legal American party, whether it be Republican, the Communist, the Socialist, or the Democratic."

The "fighting spirit" of the Conference was summed up by actor John Garfield at a rally of 8,000 persons at St. Nicholas arena on October 26, 1947. Garfield shouted, "I'm sore, damn sore. We say 'No' and that 'No' has become the fighting slogan of thousands of people who love this country and who want to see it free." (100-338892-A; 100-138754-510 p.27)

The "Daily Worker" of October 30, 1947, announced that John Garfield would be a speaker at a "Stop Censorship" meeting that night at the International Theater in New York to protest the hearings then being conducted by the Thomas Committee in Washington, D. C. (100-138754-A)

On November 13, 1947, Garfield contacted Harlow Shapley in Boston to congratulate Shapley on his good work in combatting the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Shapley asked Garfield if the "Hollywood crowd" would continue its work in this direction and Garfield replied that some of them might lose interest but that he and his associates would certainly continue. Shapley, (u) the Director of the Harvard Observatory, has been described by Louis Budenz as a "concealed Communist" and has been associated with numerous Communist fronts. (S) [redacted] 100-335707-34, p.5) (u) b2 b7D

(u) During discussion on November 26, 1947, with Alice Barrows of the Progressive Citizens of America office in New York City, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Chairman of the Arts, Sciences and (S) (u)

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Professions Division of PCA, instructed that a statement prepared by Barrows be mailed to John Garfield and others who were prospective signers of the statement. This statement was addressed to the motion picture industry and concerned the "purge order" which followed the recently concluded hearings of the HCUA. It referred to the "capitulation of a great industry" before a discredited committee and the loss of civil liberties in the face of political censorship. (u) [REDACTED] (u) 100-338892-275)

The New York "Herald Tribune" of February 25, 1948, contained an article reporting that John Garfield was one of those participating in a meeting of 200 persons at the Savoy Plaza Hotel in New York City on February 24, 1948, which met to form a new organization of actors, writers and others to combat national and state loyalty investigations and other alleged suppression of artistic freedoms. (100-138754-A)

John Garfield was one of several persons who made brief remarks before a meeting of approximately 1,000 writers, actors and artists on March 23, 1948, at the Hotel Astor, New York City. During this meeting a "Stop Censorship Committee" was formed and instructed to carry out a strong campaign on a national scale against the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Tenney Committee, as well as to give all possible aid to the ten Hollywood artists held for contempt of Congress. b2 b7D

[REDACTED] 100-138754-510 p.3)

(u) In February, 1949, Albert Maltz, one of the "Hollywood Ten," in discussing a letter of solicitation for funds for his defense, mentioned that he wanted a letter sent to John Garfield whom he felt would give generously. (u) [REDACTED] (u) 100-7646-77; 100-352566-4) (u)

John Garfield was one of 382 writers, actors and other professional people who subscribed to a brief filed before the United States Supreme Court on September 10, 1949, in support of the appeals of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo from their convictions of contempt of Congress. This brief charged in part that a plan of movie censorship was instigated by the HCUA. ("Washington Star" of 9/11/49; 100-138754-A)

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VIII. OTHER INFORMATION INDICATING COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES

1938

The "Daily Worker" for April 28, 1938, contained an article stating that 150 prominent American artists and entertainers had issued a statement on April 27, 1938, in support of the verdicts of the Moscow trials of the "Trotskyite Buckharinite traitors." The statement, allegedly signed by Jules Garfield, announced that the signatories thereto felt that the trials had "by sheer weight of evidence established a clear presumption of the guilt of the defendants." The statement was quoted: "The measures taken by the Soviet Union to preserve and extend its gains and its strength, therefore, find their echoes here, where we are stacking the future of the American people on the preservation of progressive democracy and by unification of our efforts to prevent the Fascists from strangling the rights of the people." (D.W. 4/28/38, page 4) (100-335707-20)

An informant of uncertain reliability stated that on December 11, 1938, he met John Garfield at a charity benefit in New York City at which time Garfield said he was concerned not so much with the problems of the Spanish Loyalists as he was with "rotten conditions right here." The informant said he discussed the picture "Four Daughters" with Garfield and told Garfield how much the latter's performance had impressed everybody. Garfield was quoted as replying, rather bitterly, "You see, that's because I did not have to act. The part I played in that picture was just the way I feel about this lousy system of ours." (61-7566-1258)

1939

The "Daily Worker" for February 9, 1939, contained an article which stated that various screen stars in Hollywood had come to the aid of Republican Spain and had asked for the immediate lifting of the embargo on "Loyalist Spain." One of the actors listed was John Garfield who was quoted as having said: "The war in Spain is not a civil war. It is an invasion by Mussolini and Hitler and democratic America must lift the embargo on Spain at once." (100-335707-20)

1940

George Fischer, commentator on Radio Station KHJ, Los Angeles, in a broadcast on August 9, 1940, stated that Jack Warner of Warner Brothers Studio had appealed to John

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Garfield's "Communist nature" in order to induce Garfield to accept the top role in a certain picture. After reading the script Garfield said: "I cannot conscientiously play in this picture -- it deals with fascism." When asked what Fascism was, Garfield replied: "I'm not sure, but it smacks of fascism to me. Besides the main character is Italian... and I don't like Italians." Jack Warner stated that he convinced Garfield to do the picture, by telling him that if he didn't work, everyone who had already been signed for the picture would be fired. (100-335707-9)

1942

Robert C. Frost, an official in the Willlys-Overland Plant, Toledo, Ohio, advised that John Garfield toured the plant in the summer of 1942. Garfield made speeches to the workers in each department of the plant and in each speech would, in a loud voice, harangue and extol the employees to work and fight for Russia, to do good work for Russia, that everything the employees did would help Russia and that Russia was helping to win the war. Garfield would then praise Stalin and certain Russian generals by name, but never mentioned anything about American generals or the President of the United States. (100-335707-30 p. 1)

1943

An article appearing in the "Daily Worker" for August 26, 1943, lists the name of John Garfield as one of the persons who extended messages of greeting to the International Convention of Solidarity with the Spanish Republican Refugees. This Convention was held in Mexico City and was said to be under Communist domination. (100-7061-A)

1944

The "Daily Worker" for May 5, 1944, contained an article by David Platt in which he stated that according to the "Morning Freiheit," (Communist newspaper printed in the Jewish language) John Garfield, the movie star, had recently returned from an overseas trip which he had taken with the USO. It was stated that Garfield had had a meeting with Marshal Tito's Partisans in Yugoslavia during this trip. (100-138754-A)

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Reliable informants advised that at a meeting of the San Pedro Club of the Communist Political Association on July 10, 1944, Roscoe Proctor, a member of the executive board of the San Pedro Club, reported on a bazaar to be held at the Banning Homes Housing Project on July 19, 20, and 21, 1944. Proctor said that entertainment would be given at this bazaar by such well-known movie stars as John Garfield, Bette Davis, and Lena Horne. (S)(100-282013-10)(u)

In the latter part of November, 1944, local functionaries at the headquarters of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were very much interested in the fact that John Garfield was to be in Philadelphia. They indicated that they hoped to contact him to raise money for the district treasury. (S)(100-3-7-771)(u)

#### 1945

The "Daily Worker" for March 15, 1945, contained an article which stated that John Garfield had just returned to this country from a tour during which he entertained Marshal Tito's troops in Yugoslavia. (100-335707-10)

#### 1946

On March 20, 1946, Ben Margolis, an attorney and a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, appeared before the Los Angeles Police Commission on behalf of the "Emergency Committee to Support OPA." The purpose of Margolis' appearance before the Police Commission was to secure a permit to stage a parade to mobilize public opinion in favor of retaining OPA. When the permit was denied, Margolis contended before the Police Commission that he represented approximately thirty civic groups in Los Angeles and that he had a telegram of endorsement sent to him by John Garfield. (100-335707-12, p. 3)

A pamphlet issued previous to September 16, 1946, by an organization called "The American Crusade to End Lynching" listed among sponsors of the organization the name of John Garfield. According to the pamphlet, the primary aims of the Crusade were the apprehension and punishment of every lyncher, passage of anti-lynching legislation and exclusion of the Ku Klux Klan from the Congress of the United States. [redacted] (100-335707-30, p. 2)

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1947

Martha Stern, subject of an Espionage investigation, received a letter dated February 3, 1947, from Miles M. Sherover, 1697 Broadway, New York City, which read in part: "With the object of promoting American-Soviet understanding and cultural relations through the medium of motion pictures, I propose to produce in Prague, Czechoslovakia, a number of screen plays of world significance, the first of which will be Tolstoy's Anna Karenina. American artists of the rank of Ingrid Bergman, Edward G. Robinson, John Garfield, as well as outstanding directors, script writers and technicians, would cooperate with Soviet artists, writers and directors of equal importance, with the common objective of producing motion picture plays of a high cultural level and with a broad mass appeal." (100-57453-333, p. 93)

The "People's Daily World" on March 22, 1947, reported that John Garfield was one of the sponsors of a "motorcade" which was to go to Sacramento, California. This motorcade was planned and directed by members of the Communist Party and given the name "Veterans Housing Caravan." It should be noted that the caravan went to Sacramento on March 23 and 24, 1947, and the participants engaged in lobbying activities with various assemblymen and senators at Sacramento for the purpose of obtaining low-cost rental housing projects, enactment of state rent control, and outlawing restrictive covenants. (100-3-73-158)

1948

[redacted] (of unknown reliability), a prominent screen writer, advised in January of 1948 that recently Louella Parsons, movie columnist for the Los Angeles "Examiner" and other Hearst papers, devoted an article to John Garfield in which she "white-washed him," claiming that Garfield had been falsely accused of being a Communist or a "Leftist." [redacted] said he did not agree with Louella Parsons as Garfield had a reputation of being pro-Communist in the motion picture industry, though he was unable to furnish details. (100-335707-44)

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An organization known as the Patriotic Tract Society, P.O. Box 1031, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1948 published a folder entitled "Red Stars in Hollywood" in which John Garfield was named as a "friend of Russia and enemy of America."

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IX. MISCELLANEOUS

In 1946 [ ] a prostitute informant of the Los Angeles Office, advised that she is a call girl working in Hollywood and that John Garfield is one of her clients. (31-72859-3 p.6)

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On January 21, 1947, the Los Angeles Office advised that a highly confidential source known to Agents of the Los Angeles Office informed that John Garfield's name appeared in an index of names maintained by Brenda Allen, a "call house madam" in Los Angeles, California. It appeared that the names in this index were of individuals who have requested prostitutes from Brenda Allen. (31-73411-8)

In describing how thousands of girls from surrounding States are lured into Hollywood each year and eventually become prostitutes, Sergeant Robbie Robinson, Hollywood Police Department, and Sergeant Elmer Jackson, Los Angeles Police Department, in early 1948, advised that legitimate fronts like the Pierre Martells Model Advertising Agency, 1506 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood, turn out the disillusioned young beauties as prostitutes in the following manner. After several legitimate jobs, this agency sponsors private modeling shows at the Hotel Knickerbocker or their own quarters which are attended by various movie stars including John Garfield. The potential prostitutes are wined, dined, flattered and promised careers until gradually demoralized. When ripe, they are developed into obscene models and from there "party girls" and finally down the ladder of prostitution and immorality to "Skid Row" and Central Avenue dives.

John Garfield, on March 17, 1949, advised an Agent of the New York Office that he had received what he described as a "Poison Pen" letter and turned it over to the Agent. The letter was extremely anti-Semitic. On March 21, 1949, Garfield mailed to the New York Office a post card which he had received and which started, "Hello Red" and read, in part, as follows: "When do you expect to join the Dennis Group downtown? .... So you expect to be a Commissar? ...."

Neither of the above communications contained any threats and no investigation was conducted. (9-17090)

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The "New York Times" of June 9, 1949, reported the introduction into evidence of FBI reports in the Washington, D. C., espionage trial of Judith Coplon. One such report pertained to Frederic March, according to the "Times," and named March and other major film figures as Communist Party members. John Garfield was named among persons who had been "singled out for praise" in a German-language publication of the Comintern. (Article "Film 'Communists' Listed in FBI File in Coplon Spy Case," p.1)

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Subj: Garfield, John

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

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Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3/8

Searcher

Initial 23FILE NUMBERSERIALSGarfield, J.NR 87-13421NR 49-11726-10NR 87-14707-10~~SECRET~~

Subj: Garfield, John

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

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Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

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Date 3/8

Searcher

Initial 73FILE NUMBERSERIALSGarfield, John

✓ 100-2257-21

✓ 100-295885-9, P. 17;

✓ 100-340922-228, P. 5;

✓ 62-78312-21, P. 4; DESTROY

I 100-369267-15, P. 14; 22;

✓ 100-336054-12;

✓ 100-2257-20;

✓ 61-7582-A Wash.

Post 3/27/47

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Subj: Ganfield, John

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

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Date 3/8

Searcher

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✓ 100-294936-8

DESTROY

✓ 100-279704-116

DESTROY

✓ 91-4842-22 P.18;

✓ 100-184489-A L.P.W.

DESTROY

5/17/48

✓ 100-336054-10

✓ 100-247118-29, incl. P.2;

✓ 100-4381-57, P.46;

✓ 61-10149-536, incl. P.22;

DESTROY

✓ 65-51844-47

DESTROY

✓ 105-3037-82X, incl. P.1;

DESTROY

✓ 100-172618-A L.P.W. 7/15/47

I 100-350512-54

DESTROY

✓ 100-362238-1

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✓ 100-341397-1X4

✓ 100-7646-77

DESTROY

Subj: Garfield, John

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

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Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# ✓Date 3/8

Searcher

Initial 23FILE NUMBERSERIALSGarfield, John✓ 100-99839-59, P.40;✓ 100-360404-4✓ 100-2245-8, P.12; DESTROYI 100-354368-1 DESTROY✓ 100-343468-39✓ 100-350512-77✓ 100-336927-4✓ 94-1-17998-853 P.1;✓ 100-57453-333, P.25; 93; DESTROY✓ 100-360404-5 DESTROY✓ 100-353031-3~~SECRET~~✓ 100-339722-2 DESTROYI 100-338892-341 DESTROY✓ 100-24628-913✓ 100-341825-140, P.44;

Subj: Garfinkel, John

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 3/8 Searcher Initial 73

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

Garfinkel, John  
 ✓ 100-3-A Wash Star  
12/18/49  
 ✓ 116-92973-6, DESTROY  
 ✓ 100-184445-30, P. 9; DESTROY  
 ✓ 100-227027-A The Daily  
Compass 2/14/50  
 ✓ 62-87267-37  
 ✓ 62-43818-1015  
 ✓ 100-1946-129  
 ✓ 100-353482-1  
 MF 100-335707-34 Photo  
 ✓ 100-336054-18  
 ✓ 100-376553-1  
 ✓ 100-31075-29X-11 DESTROY  
 ✓ 100-172668-63

Subj: Garfield, John

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

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Garfield, John

✓ 100-3-A - The Morning DESTROY

Seen 5/6/49

✓ 100-370952-4

I 100-202315-489, P. 1a;

I 61-9182-102 DESTROY

✓ 100-32820-990

✓ 100-347179-127 DESTROY

✓ [65-33716-368, P. 15;] (S) DESTROY

✓ 62-88217-21, Part 2,  
recd. P. 9121;

✓ 100-184489-24 DESTROY 200

I 100-40033-A L.W. 10/9/47

✓ 100-72270-23, P. 25; 42;

✓ 100-184489-23

I 100-353031-5 DESTROY

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Subj: Garrison, James

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 3/8 Searcher Initial 73FILE NUMBER~~SECRET~~Garrison, James✓ 100-202315-852, P.46;I 100-357934-15, P.175; DESTROY✓ 100-114718-12✓ 100-346244-30✓ 100-374163-1✓ 100-338892-27.5 DESTROY✓ 100-341825-114, P.15; 22; 36; DESTROY✓ 100-346244-34✓ 62-75147-26-243, 8, 11, 12,P.131;✓ 100-63-328✓ 100-202315-787, P.23;✓ 100-99839-28, P.10; DESTROY✓ 100-52058-22, P.21;✓ 100-370750-149, P.63; 127;~~SECRET~~



Subj: Garfield, John

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

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~~SERIALS~~Garfield, John✓ 100-102217-70 DESTROY 12/18/47P.2a; Vol #2;✓ 100-35119.3-48✓ 100-127090-A DESTROY 12/18/47✓ 100-3-4-6474, P.51;✓ 100-574.53-2721, P.28; DESTROY✓ 100-34047.3-58, P.24;✓ 100-85927-11✓ 100-341397-2 DESTROY✓ 100-3107.5-36✓ 100-63-391✓ 100-212169-6721, P.19; DESTROY✓ 15-15989-87✓ 100-3-A DESTROY 12/29/48✓ 61-7583 DESTROY 12/29/48✓ 619/49 15

Subj:

*John Harold*

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

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Searcher

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Subj: John Garfield

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

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R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3-7

Searcher's

Initial 1314FILE NUMBERSERIALS✓ 100-202315-1005  
P. 270.

✓ 100-341881-32

✓ 62-33413-3062  
Encl. P. 24.

I 100-356137-A-224

✓ Jan. 1-4-49 ~~DESTROY~~✓ 61-10149-810 ~~DESTROY~~  
Encl. P. 4.✓ 61-10149-779  
P. 19.✓ 100-202315-554  
P. 2-E.✓ 100-301042-146 ~~SECRET~~

100-338892-A-

✓ Daily Worker 10-27-47 ~~DESTROY~~

Subj: John Gayfield  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
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✓	100-350512	-236	DESTROY
I	100-20728	-6	DESTROY
✓	100-372973	-1	DESTROY
✓	100-353766	-2	
✓	100-346244	-10	DESTROY
✓	100-353379	-1	DESTROY
I	100-10355	-287	DESTROY
✓	100-202315	-970	DESTROY
	P. 60.		
✓	100-127090	-32	
	P. 1930.		
✓	61-10149	-54	DESTROY
	P. 22.		
✓	100-35256		DESTROY
✓	100-336054		<del>SECRET</del>
✓	94-3-4-240	-22	

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Initial JKFILE NUMBERSERIALS✓ 105-0-2931✓ 62-88260-2✓ 100-235432-25 P.3I 100-3-74-3280✓ 100-350512-264✓ 121-19681-15✓ 100-340922-226

P.12 31

✓ 65-56402-1-2895✓ 100-352705-2 P.16✓ 65-33716-315 P.17 (S)✓ 100-146964-1301

P.53

✓ 100-352705-2 P.16✓ 100-336054-9✓ 100-63-323~~SECRET~~

Subj: John Hay

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3-8

Searcher \_\_\_\_\_

Initial 354FILE NUMBERSERIALS✓ 100-138754-A-Daily Peoples World  
5-9-49 (Photo)✓ 100-352566-48.4  
612/322~~DESTROY~~I 101-4589-27 Encl.  
P. 4✓ 100-337779-81 P. 7✓ 100-172668-55✓ 100-212169-664 Encl  
P. 5~~DESTROY~~✓ 100-3-2768 P. 100✓ 65-51593-33 P. 848✓ 100-164212-4✓ 100-363581-2✓ 100-3-4-68270777  
~~DESTROY~~

Subj: John Garfield

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3-8

Searcher \_\_\_\_\_

Initial 34FILE NUMBER~~SECRET~~  
SERIALS100-138754-A-✓ Daily Worker 10-23-47 ~~DESTROY~~

✓ Wash. Evening Star 10-24-47

✓ Wash. Evening Star 10-28-47

✓ Wash. Star 10-25-47 ~~DESTROY~~

✓ The N.Y. Times 10-24-47

✓ Wash. Star 10-23-47

✓ Herald Tribune, N.Y. 2-25-48 ~~DESTROY~~

✓ Daily Peoples World

} San Francisco, Calif.

✓ 1-20-49

✓ Wash. Daily News 10-28-47

✓ Daily Worker 10-30-47 ~~DESTROY~~✓ Times Herald 10-23-47 ~~DESTROY~~

✓ Daily Worker 9-3-47

✓ 100-138754-271

Subj: John Garfield

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3-8

Searcher

Initial BFILE NUMBERSERIALS~~SECRET~~100-138754-A-

- |   |   |                   |
|---|---|-------------------|
| ✓ | Daily Worker, 10-27-47                  |                   |
| ✓ | NY Mirror, 4-10-50                      |                   |
| ✓ | The Daily Mirror, 10-24-47              |                   |
| ✓ | Wash. Post, 10-29-47                    |                   |
| ✓ | Wash. Evening Star, 10-24-47            | DESTROY           |
| ✓ | Wash. Daily News, 10-29-47              |                   |
| ✓ | Wash. Post, 10-29-47                    |                   |
| ✓ | The Worker, 11-2-47                     | DESTROY           |
| ✓ | Daily Worker, 10-27-47                  | DESTROY           |
| ✓ | The Wash Post, 10-27-47                 | DESTROY           |
| ✓ | Daily Worker, 10-7-47                   |                   |
| ✓ | Wash. Star, 9-11-47                     | DESTROY           |
| ✓ | The N.Y. Post, 10-22-47                 |                   |
| ✓ | Los Angeles Herald and<br>Express, 9-10 | <del>SECRET</del> |



Subj: John Harper

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3-8

Searcher

Initial 3 XFILE NUMBERSERIALS~~SECRET~~

✓ 100-138754-418 P. 4

232

DESTROY

✓ 367 P. 5

✓ 361

~~DESTROY~~

✓ 525 P. 23, 26, 35, 36

✓ 469

✓ 516

✓ 544 P. 3

✓ 100-138754-A-

✓ Times Herald, 11-13-47

✓ Peoples World 3-28-49

✓ Daily Worker 2-28-49

✓ Daily People's World

~~SECRET~~ 6-9-49

✓ Peoples World, 3-30-48

✓ Daily Peoples World, 12-23-49

Subj: John Harfield

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3-8

Searcher \_\_\_\_\_

Initial 34~~SECRET~~FILE NUMBERSERIALS

✓ 100-138754-696

✓ 654 ~~DESTROY~~ Encl. P. 3 ✓

✓ 490, P. 15, 33 ✓

✓ 695 ✓

✓ 444 ✓

✓ 513 ✓

✓ 456 ✓

✓ 406 ✓

✓ 262 ✓

✓ 270 ✓

✓ 259 \*

~~DESTROY~~

✓ 253 \*

✓ 287 P. 7 ✓

✓ 273 \*

✓ 510 P. 3 23 27 ✓ ~~DESTROY~~

✓ 314 P. 7

~~SECRET~~

5

Subj:

*John Harold*

Address:

Birthdate:

~~SECRET~~  
SUPV:

Misc:

R#

Date

*3-8*

Searcher

Initial

*34*

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

✓	<i>100-138754-389</i>	✓
✓		<i>362</i>
✓		<i>697 P. 24</i>
✓		<i>* 324 P. 5355</i>
✓		<i>268</i>
✓		<i>407 P. 15</i>
✓		<i>670</i>
✓		<i>392</i>
✓		<i>503 P. 37</i>
✓		<i>308 P. 35 4656</i>
✓		<i>65</i>
✓		<i>545 P. 17</i>
✓		<i>650 P. 21</i>
✓		<i>517 P. 12</i>
✓		<i>681 P. 45</i>
✓		<i>459</i>

DESTROY

DESTROY

~~SECRET~~

Subj: John Garfield

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

~~SECRET~~

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3-8

Searcher \_\_\_\_\_

Initial 34FILE NUMBERSERIALSMF 00-335707NR 52-5148NR 25-277018NR 26-71044I 9-17090✓ 100-56674-1180 ~~DESTROY~~P. 138MF 100-335707-22Summary, 12-5-47MF 100-335707-20Summary, 9-16-47SI-MF 100-138754-251XSummary, 9-17-47✓ 62-67441-4 ~~DESTROY~~✓ 62-84114-9~~SECRET~~✓ 100-294236-7 3

Subj: Gaujeikel, Jacob

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 3/8

Searcher

Initial 73FILE NUMBERSERIALSGaujeikel, JacobNR 40-13744NR 100-58505✓ 100-57453-2721, P.29;Gaujeikel, John JacobMC since 9-1-47Gaujeikel, Julian (Var✓ 100-138754-490, P.15;33;Gaujeikel, JacobMC since 9/1/47~~SECRET~~Gaujeikel, Julian100-335707

~~SECRET~~

4-22

Subj: Gaillard, Julien

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Birthdate: HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

Misc: OTHERWISE

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 3/8 Searcher Initial 73

FILE NUMBER

Classified by SP8 BTJ/020

Declassify on: OADR

10-28-89

Gaillard, Julien

9-17090

Gaillard, Julien

61-A.C. Rpt. Ch. #1

P. 375;

61-A.C. Rpt. App. #1

P. 809;

61-A.C. Rpt. W. Steele

#1 P. 98;

100-63-323, 328,

Gaillard, J.

87-13421

49-11726-10 File-5-22

87-14707-10

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE 09-25-2009

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: <sup>(1)</sup> JOHN GARFIELD, wa.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: April 21, 1951

G. I. R. - 8

A-1  
C

On April 19, 1951, [redacted] advised that he had conferred with the above-captioned subject while in New York during the week of April 9, 1951. This informant advised that his conference with the above-captioned subject had been in response to a request made by Mr. LOUIS NIZER (phonetic), who has been retained as legal counsel by GARFIELD. NIZER telephonically requested that the informant meet with GARFIELD and himself for the purpose of discussing some of the Communist activities which GARFIELD is alleged to have been associated with in the past.

The informant subsequently conferred with these individuals and determined that NIZER has done considerable research with regard to a number of Communist-front organizations with which GARFIELD has previously been identified.

During the discussion, GARFIELD advised that he had never been associated with the Communist Party and that he intended to enter a denial to that effect before the House Committee on Un-American Activities when he testifies before that group in the immediate future. GARFIELD, according to the informant, further mentioned that he has never knowingly associated with any Communist Party members and that he intends to make such an assertion before the HCUA. GARFIELD indicated to the informant that he had innocently supported a number of organizations which were subsequently labeled as Communist Party-front-groups because he felt that they represented worthy causes.

[redacted] advised that in his opinion GARFIELD was not telling the truth inasmuch as he feels that GARFIELD is above-average intelligence and astute enough politically to not be innocently drawn into a number of Communist-front activities without his being aware of the true nature of the group. He further stated that he feels that GARFIELD may very readily jeopardize his future as an actor unless

b2  
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-22-87 BY SP-2 DJS/af

COPIES DESTROYED 11/13/60

100-22503

JMC:EHW

62 MAY 3 1951

EX-123

RECORDED - 40  
INDEXED - 40100-335707-51  
APR 25 1951

18

FBI

LA 100-22503

he gives a satisfactory explanation as to his affiliation with each individual Communist-front organization. [ ] [ ] feels that GARFIELD's testimony before the Committee will be unsatisfactory to the Committee and the public unless he is specific in his testimony and avoids generalities and general denials.

[ ] advised that GARFIELD and his attorney were interested in obtaining the informant's appraisal of GARFIELD's proposed testimony and also to explain before hand to the informant GARFIELD's position in this matter. The informant advised that he has reserved an expression of any opinion concerning GARFIELD's denials and explanations and feels that none should be made by him until GARFIELD's testimony has been given before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

b2  
b7D



Tolson ☒  
 Ladd ☒  
 Clegg ☒  
 Glavin ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tracy ☒  
 Harbo ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Gandy ☒

NEW YORK--ACTOR JOHN GARFIELD SAID TODAY HE HAD "ALWAYS HATED COMMUNISM" AND WOULD BE PLEASED TO COOPERATE WITH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

ONE OF A GROUP OF STATE AND RADIO STARS SUBPENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, GARFIELD MADE PUBLIC THIS STATEMENT:

"I HAVE ALWAYS HATED COMMUNISM. IT IS A TYRANNY WHICH THREATENS OUR COUNTRY AND THE PEACE OF THE WORLD. OF COURSE, THEN, I HAVE NEVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OR A SYMPATHIZER WITH ANY OF ITS DOCTRINES. I WILL BE PLEASED TO COOPERATE WITH THE COMMITTEE."

3/7--N309P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 10-28-81 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

2 See me have a  
 summary on him -  
 H.

RECORDED - 131

NOT RECORDED

45 MAY 2 1951

Memo - Director  
 from [illegible] dated 3/15/51  
 and [illegible]  
 JEG

621-3 1351

April 30, 1951

[redacted]  
Wallace, Idaho

b6  
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated April 23, 1951, has been received, and the interest which prompted your communication is appreciated.

In the event you obtain additional information which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, you may desire to communicate directly with Mr. W. G. Banister, Special Agent in Charge of our Butte Office, located at 400 Thornton Building, Butte, Montana.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

G.I.R. -10

cc: Butte (with copy of incoming)  
cc: New York (with copy of incoming)

Bureau files reflect that John Garfield is subject of New York file 100-69074. 100-335707-53

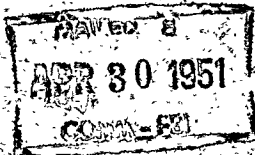
Bureau files reflect no identifiable information re correspondent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-22-81 BY SP8 B13/985

WCT: jat

Tolson  
Ladd  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Harbo



WCT

Wallace, Idaho  
April 23, 1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I read in tonight's paper with alarm  
about what a loyal American John Garfield is.

I have forgotten just what magazine it was --  
perhaps the Ladies Home Journal or some sort of magazine,  
but I read an article by John Garfield written perhaps  
seven or eight years ago, and it was so Red in trend  
that I have refused to go to his pictures ever since. ~~EXHIBIT PROCESSING.~~

Please look into this. Sounds to me as though  
he is one of the Reds who is pretending to be a loyal  
American. Along about the same year Louise Rainer (actress)  
wrote a similar article and is also on my black list.  
Read these articles. I can't tell you exactly what they  
were in or when they were published, but believe me,  
they were.

Yours very truly,



b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-22-87 BY SP2 BTJ/p8

RECORDED - 19  
INDEXED - 19  
HANDLED BY  
SP2 BTJ/p8

EX-130

100-335707-53  
APR 26 1951  
MAY 4  
FIVE  
Banning and Miller

ad. W. H. - NY  
cc - W. H. - 1  
4-30-51  
W. H.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 7, 1951

FROM : SAC, Knoxville

SUBJECT: JULES GARFINKEL, was John Garfield  
SECURITY MATTER - C

*mhe*

*A.C. [unclear]*

[redacted] Chattanooga, Tennessee, and [redacted] advised an agent of this office that they had been associated with union officials at Chattanooga, Tennessee during 1934 and 1936, since [redacted] is [redacted]. He stated that during this period that he associated with one THEODORE WELMAN, who openly admitted that he was a Communist Party organizer for the state of Tennessee. He stated that during the conversations with WELMAN, WELMAN mentioned several of his friends in New York City who he inferred were members of the Communist Party, USA. Some of the persons whom WELMAN mentioned quite frequently and who [redacted] gained the impression were members or at least very sympathetic with the Communist Party are as follows:

JULES GARFINKEL, aka John Garfield  
LOUISE GAINER and husband  
FRANCES FARMER  
LIEF ERICKSON.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Both [redacted] and [redacted] said they had no proof concerning membership or sympathy on the part of any of the above and could not recall any exact comments made by WELMAN, but they believed information of this type would be of assistance to the FBI and therefore they were reporting such information. Both requested their identity not be revealed.

The above information is being furnished for information purposes.

GCW/FSF  
100-0

cc - Los Angeles  
New York

*See AG [unclear] 6/15/51 #340,141*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-28-87 BY SP3 BTJ/kaf

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*128*  
MAY 25 1951

SE 12

MAY 9 1951

17

EX - 68

HANDLED BY  
SP3 BTJ/kaf

*[Signature]*

*See AG [unclear] 6/15/51 #340,141*  
*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 2 1951

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Alden ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Laughlin ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Nease ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 20 2 3-05 PM  
DIRECTOR URGENT

#340,141  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-22-87 BY SP8 BTJ/088

JOHN GARFIELD, SM C. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE THREE FIVE SEVEN  
NAUGHT SEVEN. MRS. JEAN DILLOW, THIRTY LOCUST STREET, GREENWICH,  
CONN., CAME TO THE NYO, MAY ONE LAST. STATED SHE BELIEVES JOHN  
GARFIELD PERJURED HIMSELF IN CLAIMING NOT TO BE A COMMUNIST OR TO  
KNOW ANY COMMUNISTS. DILLOW RECALLED ATTENDING PARTY AT HOTEL AM-  
BASSADOR, CHICAGO, NINETEEN FORTY ONE, WITH GARFIELD, CONSTANCE  
COLLIER, BURGESS MEREDITH, PAULETTE GODDARD. GARFIELD PACED THE  
FLOOR, WAVING HIS ARMS AND SAID--"RUSSIA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY...  
THE CP IS GROWING STRONGER AND WILL TAKE OVER THE US". GARFIELD  
THEN ADVISED DILLOW TO JOIN THE CP. LATER, AT APARTMENT OF CLIFFORD  
ODETS, NYC, GARFIELD OFFERED DILLOW CP LITERATURE. REGARDING GAR-  
FIELD'S TESTIMONY THAT HE DID NOT KNOW ANY COMMUNISTS, DILLOW STATED  
GARFIELD HAD ATTENDED ACTORS EQUITY MEETINGS, WHICH IN HER OPINION,  
TURNED INTO CP MEETINGS. AT ONE MEETING, ONE MARY CHRISTIAN BEAT  
HER CHEST AND SAID--"I AM A COMMUNIST AND PROUD OF IT". DILLOW  
END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 124

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HANDLED BY  
STOP DESK

MAY 16 1951

EX-24

65 MAY 21 1951

PAGE TWO

STATED GARFIELD KNEW PEOPLE LIKE STELLA ADLAR, HAROLD CHURMAN, WHO GAVE EVERY INDICATION OF BEING COMMUNISTS. SHE RECALLED THAT AFTER THE OPENING OF "THREE SISTERS" IN CHICAGO, GARFIELD REMARKED THAT RUTH GORDON, ONE OF THE STARS, AND GARSON KANIN "ARE WITH US IN THE CP. YOU CANT GET ANYWHERE UNLESS YOU JOIN". DILLOW IS WILLING TO TESTIFY BEFORE ANY COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COURT. HOWEVER, IS EXPECTING A CHILD IN OCTOBER, FIFTY ONE.

SCHEIDT

END

BI R 20 W

NY R 20 WA ELR

*re: Mrs. [illegible]*

Director, FBI

SAC, WFO

COMM  
H - C

May 5, 1951

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau and the New York and Los Angeles  
offices are two copy each of the testimony of JIMMY DUNN, Hollywood  
movie actor, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on  
April 23, last.

Enclosure:

cc: Los Angeles (enc.)  
New York (enc.)

RM:ep  
100-10970

R

Industry  
Hyman Kravitz (employed by Office)  
R. Kravitz (author of "The American...")  
(Confidential)

INDEXED - 57

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

10-28-87 0088 BTJ/08

1/100-322-2-56  
NOT RECORDED  
71 MAY 28 1951

213/86

914501/20

EX-130

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney  
Criminal Division

May 22, 1951

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9  
JOHN GARFIELD, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bureau file 100-335707

~~DECLASSIFIED BY 8885 TSL/aj~~  
~~ON 10-22-81~~

Reference is made to the following reports reflecting the results of an investigation of the activities of John Garfield:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 24, 1944, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 2, 1945, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 1, 1946, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 4, 1949, at New York.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 31, 1949, at New York. G.I.R.-3

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 1, 1950, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 30, 1951, at New York.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 20, 1951, at New York.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 15, 1951, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 6, 1951, at New York.

EX - 25  
RECORDED  
One copy of each of the above reports has been furnished to the Records Administrative Branch.

As you know, Garfield testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 23, 1951. A review of his testimony

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

HPD:jfd

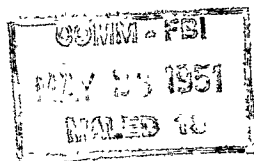
Belmont

Kohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy



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STC (M) 2/2

gjm  
Rr

QMB  
77 MAY



2947

reflects that he claimed he had always hated Communism and that it is a tyranny threatening our country and the peace of the world. He testified that he had never been a Communist; that he never affiliated with the Young Communist League; that he had no knowledge of the identity of a single member of the Communist Party in New York or Hollywood; and that he did not know that there was a Communist Party group in Hollywood until late 1947 or 1948. Garfield also denied or said he did not remember affiliation with a number of organizations cited as subversive.

Although there is no documentary proof of Garfield's Communist Party membership, Louis Budenz advised that he had definite Communist Party affiliations. Budenz said that Jack Stachel, V. J. Jerome and Alexander Trachtenberg, leading Communist functionaries, had told him that Garfield had been a member of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party. Numerous other informants have advised that Garfield was definitely pro-Communist and was considered Communistic as far back as 1934. A confidential informant of known reliability advised that in 1948 and 1949, Garfield was "highly thought of by the Party." Roberta Garfield, the wife of the subject, was a Communist Party member in 1943, 1944 and 1945.

Garfield's name has been connected with more than fifty Communist front or Communist infiltrated organizations from 1934 to 1949. Seventeen of the organizations have been designated as Communist organizations by the Attorney General; nine others have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities; thirteen have been described as Communist fronts or infiltrated organizations by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, and fourteen separate groups have been identified by Bureau informants as Communist infiltrated organizations.

With regard to Garfield's statement that he did not know the identity of a single Communist, investigation has shown association with numerous Communists including the following:

- (1) Max Steinberg, former New York District Secretary of the Communist Party.
  - (2) Elizabeth Leach, a paid Communist Party Organizer in Los Angeles.
  - (3) Clifford Odets, described as one of the leading Communist writers.
  - (4) Hans Eisler, brother of Gerhardt Eisler.
  - (5) John Howard Lawson, head of the Northwest section of the Communist Political Association in Los Angeles.
  - (6) Eva Shafron, an employee of the Communist Political Association in Los Angeles.
- JAN 5 1950  
RECEIVED  
JAN 5 1950

- 30005
- (7) Helen Schlein, Financial Director of a Communist Political Association Branch in Los Angeles and Garfield's personal secretary in 1944.
  - (8) Kathryn Roberts, a Communist Party member and Garfield's business agent in 1944.

On May 1, 1951, Mrs. Jean Dillow, 30 Locust Street, Greenwich, Connecticut, appeared at the New York Office and furnished the following information:

She attended a party at the Hotel Ambassador, Chicago, in 1941 with Garfield, Paulette Goddard, Burgess Meredith, and Constance Collier. At this party, Garfield said "Russia is the only country..... The Communist Party is growing stronger and will take over the United States." Garfield then advised Mrs. Dillow to join the Communist Party. Later at the apartment of Clifford Odets, Garfield offered Mrs. Dillow Communist Party literature. With regard to Garfield's testimony that he knew no Communists she said that Garfield attended Actors Equity meetings and that at one such meeting Mady Christian, an actress, said "I am a Communist and proud of it." Mrs. Dillow recalled that after the opening of "Three Sisters" in Chicago, Garfield remarked that Ruth Gordon, one of the stars, and Garson Kanin "are with us in the Communist Party. You can't get anywhere unless you join."

Mrs. Dillow said that she is willing to testify to the above statements before any committee, board or court.

It is requested that you advise whether a perjury investigation of Garfield is desired.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : James M. McInerney  
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: JOHN GARFIELD, was:  
John James Garfinkle,  
Jacob Garfinkle,  
Julius Garfinkle, "Julie"  
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: May 25, 1951

JMM:DLF:W

146-1-12-845

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/15/95 BY SP9AG/amy

#340,141

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 22, 1951, and to the reports previously submitted in this matter.

The chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities referred to this Division the transcript of subject's testimony before that Committee for a determination as to whether subject's testimony is at variance with any information contained in our files. A review of subject's testimony discloses that he made certain statements under oath which are controverted by information in departmental files. However, the evidence available to prove the falsity of some of these statements is not sufficient to meet the quantitative rule of evidence established in perjury cases that a charge of perjury may be sustained either by the testimony of two witnesses or by the testimony of one witness and corroborating circumstances. It is requested, therefore, that the Bureau conduct the following additional investigation in order that a determination may be made as to whether the prosecution of subject for perjury is warranted.

1. Subject testified that he had never been a member of the Communist Party.

The reports submitted in this matter to date do not reflect that subject is actually a Communist Party member or has attended Communist Party meetings. The report of [redacted] dated January 30, 1951, at New York, states that, according to Confidential Informant T-5, both Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield are Communists. It is requested that Confidential Informant T-5 be reinterviewed to determine whether he has personal knowledge that subject is a member of the Communist Party or whether his statement is based upon hearsay; whether he has actually seen subject in attendance at Communist Party meetings, and if not, what is the basis for his statement that subject is a Communist. If T-5's statement is based on his own personal knowledge or observation, we are desirous of knowing whether T-5 would be available as a witness in the event prosecution is undertaken. It is further requested that the Bureau advise whether, in addition to the information furnished by [redacted] and set forth in your memorandum of May 22, any further corroborating evidence can be developed concerning possible Communist Party membership on subject's part.

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JUN 1 1951

100-335707-58

CONFIDENTIAL

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65 JUN 21 1951

FOI/PA # 249502  
APPEAL #  
CIVIL ACT. #  
E.O. # 12958  
DATE 10-28-81 INITIALS

Memorandum  
10/23/51

Bulding

cc: [redacted]  
for 6-11-51

of file

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b6  
b7C  
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2. Garfield denied that he had ever been affiliated in any way with the Young Communist League.

Confidential Informant T-5, mentioned in the report of [redacted] dated January 30, 1951, at New York, advised on July 27, 1950, that Garfield had been a Communist before he became noted in Hollywood and had been a member of the Young Communist League as a very young man. According to the report, T-5 had been officially advised of subject's Communist Party affiliations in the early 1940's.

Informant T-15, mentioned in the report of [redacted] dated November 24, 1944, at Los Angeles, [redacted] advised that on July 1, 1943, he had attended a meeting at the headquarters of the Young Communist League in Los Angeles. Informant was positive that during the discussion John Garfield was referred to as "a former YCL organizer from New York." ~~SX( )~~ U

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It is requested that we be advised whether the Bureau can make available any witnesses who have direct and personal knowledge that subject was a member of or an organizer for the Young Communist League, or who have observed subject in attendance at meetings of that group and any documentary evidence in support thereof.

3. Garfield denied ever having made any contributions to the publication "New Masses," stated that he did not know anyone named Doretta Tarmon, who was securing donations for the magazine, and did not make any contributions through her in 1945.

According to the report of [redacted] dated November 5, 1945, at Los Angeles, [redacted] Doretta Tarmon, field director for "New Masses," toured California and other western states in 1945 to raise funds and secure subscriptions on behalf of "New Masses." Doretta Tarmon told Informant T-5 that she was able to secure only \$100 from "Bobby" and John Garfield, but stated that she had been assured by the Garfields that they would "work on" playwright Clifford Odets and probably would secure a donation from him. ~~SX( )~~ U

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It is requested that the Bureau ascertain whether there is any direct evidence available to prove this contribution on subject's part or to establish his acquaintance with Doretta Tarmon. ~~SX( )~~ U

4. Subject "absolutely and flatly" denied any connection with the Congress on Civil Rights held in Detroit during April 1946.

According to information contained in the report of [redacted] dated January 30, 1951, at New York, subject's name appeared

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

as a sponsor on an "urgent summons to a Congress on Civil Rights" to be held in Detroit, Michigan on April 27 and 28, 1946. It is requested that the Bureau advise whether any witnesses are available who were present at this Congress and observed John Garfield in attendance, and whether there is other evidence available to prove subject's sponsorship of this organization.

5. Subject denied that he had ever made a speech on behalf of Charlotte Bass, who was a candidate for City Council of Los Angeles.

The report of [redacted] dated November 5, 1945, at Los Angeles, states that in March 1945 Eleanor Abowitz, a known Communist who has been active in political affairs in Los Angeles, told Informant T-1 that she was arranging a program on behalf of the candidacy of Charlotte Bass, editor of what is considered by many to be a left wing Negro newspaper, for a position on the Los Angeles City Council. Eleanor Abowitz stated that she had perfected arrangements for John Garfield to speak at a meeting on behalf of Charlotte Bass. In this connection it is noted that Garfield testified that he was not acquainted with Eleanor Abowitz, but that the name was familiar, although he had no recollection of her having made arrangements for him to make such a speech.

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Lead to LIA It is requested that the Bureau advise whether there is any evidence to prove that Garfield actually made the speech in question, and if he did, whether there are any witnesses available who were present at the time the speech was made. It is also suggested that the Los Angeles newspapers for March 1945 be checked to determine if such papers contain any accounts of such a speech having been delivered by subject because, in view of subject's position as a popular actor, it is likely that the newspapers would carry a story about such activities on his part.

6. Subject testified that it was "absolutely untrue" that he had been the guest of honor at a meeting held in Washington in April 1940 at which he urged his listeners to read Dalton Trumbo's anti-war novel, "Johnny Got His Gun." He stated that he had not been in Washington in 1940 and had never made such a speech.

According to the report of [redacted] dated November 24, 1944, at Los Angeles, the April 1, 1940 issue of the Daily Worker carried a news story relating that John Garfield was an honored guest

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Reported*  
*Memo 10/10/51*

at an informal meeting of negro cultural figures at the Phyllis Wheatley Colored YWCA at Washington, D. C. Garfield was reported to have condemned "Jim Crowism" in his speech, to have attacked the intensive war drive, and to have urged everyone present to read Dalton Trumbo's book, "Johnny Got His Gun." The report further states that according to Informant T-2, Art Smith, Phil Loeb, Will Lee, Kurt Conway, and one hundred prominent negro artists and writers were also present. It is requested that you advise whether T-2 was present at this meeting and saw and heard Garfield and if so, whether he would be available as a witness in the event of prosecution. It is also requested that a check be made with the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in Washington, or with the appropriate office which maintains the records for that organization, to determine whether such a meeting was held in March or April 1940, and whether there is any indication on YWCA records that Garfield appeared as guest speaker or guest of honor. A search should also be made in the Washington newspapers covering a reasonable period preceding April 1, 1940, to determine if they contain an account of a visit to Washington by subject. Contact should also be made with the Warner Brothers agents or public relations representatives in Washington to ascertain whether, according to their personal recollections or the records of the Warner Brothers office, Garfield was in Washington at any time during 1940, and particularly in the period immediately preceding April 1 of that year.

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7. Mr. Tavenner, counsel for the HCUA, questioned subject as to whether he was associated in Hollywood with "Actors' Laboratory, Inc.!" Subject stated that he was never a member or officer of that organization, and that he was never associated with it. He stated that his relationship with this organization was limited to one occasion on which he appeared in a play at the Las Palmas Theatre in approximately 1946 for the purpose of raising money to give scholarships to veterans.

*Memo 9/24/51*

The reports previously submitted in this matter contain many references to activities of the Actors' Laboratory in which subject participated. However, the only allegation of actual membership in this group was made by Informant T-4, mentioned in the report of [redacted] dated November 24, 1944, at Los Angeles, who stated that John Garfield was among those who originally formed the Actors' Laboratory, which was an outgrowth of the Group Theater in New York City. In this connection it is noted that Garfield admitted in his testimony that he had been a member of the Group Theater in New York for approximately five years before he went to Hollywood. It is requested that T-4 be reinterviewed to determine the predication for

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

his statement, whether he has direct and personal knowledge that subject was a founder and member of the Actors' Laboratory, whether he has seen subject in attendance at meetings of this group, and any other pertinent details.

Mr. Tavenner in his questioning referred to the group in question as "Actors' Laboratory, Inc." It is requested that the Bureau check the appropriate records in Los Angeles and New York City to ascertain whether Actors' Laboratory is in fact a corporation, and if so, whether subject is listed in the certificate of incorporation as one of the incorporators or officers thereof.

In order that a determination may be made as to the reliability and credibility of [redacted] who furnished information set forth in your memorandum of May 22, 1951, it is requested that we be furnished with all background information concerning her which may be reflected in the files of the Bureau or which may be obtained through discreet investigation.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓  
 FROM : L. B. Nichols  
 SUBJECT:

DATE: May 23, 1951

pl ✓  
 Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Congressman Morgan Moulder of Missouri called the Director's office this afternoon and was referred to Holloman. He advised he is a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that he had observed publicity to the effect that the transcript of John Garfield's testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities had been forwarded to the Justice Department for appropriate action. He had not been officially notified of such action by the Committee and wanted to know just what was being done in connection with the testimony. Mr. Moulder was referred by Holloman to Mr. Peyton Ford in the Department.

FCH:mcg

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100-385907-59  
JUN 1 1951

65 JUN 21 1951



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓*  
 FROM : L. B. Nichols  
 SUBJECT: <sup>⑤</sup>JOHN GARFIELD

DATE: May 24, 1951

Tolson *✓*  
 Ladd *✓*  
 Clegg *✓*  
 Glavin *✓*  
 Nichols *✓*  
 Rosen *✓*  
 Tracy *✓*  
 Harbo *✓*  
 Belmont *✓*  
 Mohr *✓*  
 Tele. Room *✓*  
 Nease *✓*  
 Gandy *✓*

*26*  
 Lou Russell of the Un-American Activities Committee advised me this morning that the transcript of the Garfield testimony had been forwarded to the Department of Justice on April 30th. He wondered if we had seen it. I told him that I frankly had not heard of it being in the Bureau, but I did not know. He said he had just learned that Hede Massing stated when she was on the West Coast some years ago John Garfield would not make a move without first clearing the matter with Louise Eisler. Russell further stated that Tavenner was thrown off balance in questioning Garfield when Congressman Kearney of New York instructed Tavenner not to bring in the names of other people unless they were proven members of the Communist Party. Russell stated that Tavenner was not thinking very fast or he would have said they had information these individuals were Communists. He further stated that they have subpoenaed Hede Massing for June 1st to ask her about John Garfield, that he is convinced Garfield perjured himself. *F. S. Sullivan*

Russell said that yesterday Sidney Davis, formerly employed in the Department of Justice, and now connected with the Louis Nizer Law Firm representing John Garfield, called at their office to inquire whether it would be desirable for Garfield to talk to the FBI. Russell stated he told Davis they could not advise him on this, that it would be up to Garfield. Davis further told Russell he felt Garfield had never been a member of the Communist Party; that Garfield was getting ready to dissolve Roberts Productions and to divorce his wife.

Russell stated that even before Garfield took the witness stand they told him they had information he had been a member of the Communist Party, as had his wife. Garfield admitted he had been foolish but when he got on the witness stand he told a completely different story.

cc: Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Belmont

LBN:CMC

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 DATE 10-23-87 BY SP8 BTJ/SP8

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66 JUN 9 1951

100-335707-60  
 100-335707-60

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: May 19, 1951

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd *pl*SUBJECT: JOHN GARFIELD, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bufile 100-335707

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10-28-87 BY SP8 BTJ/SP8

PURPOSE:

To advise of the testimony of Garfield before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and recommend that he not be interviewed by Bureau agents.

DETAILS:

*John K. Garfield - Summary*  
Reference is made to my memorandum dated April 11, 1951, advising that if Garfield's testimony before the HCUA revealed that his anti-Communist statements were genuine, the New York Office would be instructed to interview him.

Garfield testified before the Committee on April 28, 1951. He stated that he had always hated Communism and that it is a tyranny that threatens our country and the peace of the world. He testified that he had never been a Communist; that he was never affiliated with the Young Communist League; that he had no knowledge of the identity of a single member of the Communist Party in New York or Hollywood, and that he did not know that there was a Communist Party group in Hollywood until late 1947 or 1948. Garfield also denied or said he did not remember affiliation with a number of organizations cited as subversive.

An investigation of Garfield's Communist activities was initiated in August, 1944, and is carried in a pending status. He is the subject of a Security Index card maintained in the Special Section (prominent persons) of the Index. Although there is no documentary proof of Garfield's Communist Party membership, Louis Budenz advised that he had definite Communist Party affiliations. He said that Jack Stachel, V. J. Jerome, and Alexander Trachtenberg had told him that Garfield had been a member of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party. Numerous other informants have advised that he was definitely pro-Communist and was considered Communistic as far back as 1934. Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability advised that in 1948 and 1949, Garfield was "highly thought of by the Party."

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There is documentary proof of the Communist Party membership of his wife, Roberta, in 1943, 1944, and 1945.

Garfield's name has been connected with more than fifty Communist front or Communist infiltrated organizations from 1934 to 1949. Seventeen of the organizations have been designated as Communist organizations by the Attorney General; nine others have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities; thirteen have been described as Communist fronts or infiltrated organizations by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, and fourteen separate groups have been identified by Bureau informants as Communist infiltrated organizations.

With regard to his statement that he did not know the identity of a single Communist, Bureau investigation has shown association with such individuals as the following:

- (1) Max Steinberg, former New York District Secretary of the Communist Party.
- (2) Elizabeth Leach, a paid Communist Party organizer in Los Angeles.
- (3) Clifford Odets, described as one of the leading Communist writers.
- (4) Hans Eisler, brother of Gerhardt Eisler.
- (5) John Howard Lawson, head of the Northwest section of the Communist Political Association in Los Angeles.
- (6) Eva Shafron, an employee of the Communist Political Association in Los Angeles.
- (7) Helen Schlein, Financial Director of a Communist Political Association Branch in Los Angeles and Garfield's personal secretary in 1944.
- (8) Kathryn Roberts, a Communist Party member and Garfield's business agent in 1944.

In addition to the above, Garfield had been associated with Morton Grant, Dalton Trumbo, Eddy Biberman, Ring Lardner, Jr., Paul Jarrico, and Mady Christian, all identified as Communist Party members.

Since Garfield's appearance before the HCUA, Jean Dillow, 30 Locust Street, Greenwich, Connecticut, visited the New York Office and furnished the following information: She attended a party at the Hotel Ambassador, Chicago, in 1941, with Garfield, Paulette Goddard, Burgess Meredith, and Constance Collier. At this party, Garfield said, "Russia is the only country..... The Communist Party is growing stronger and will take over the U. S." Garfield then advised Dillow to join the Communist Party. Later at the apartment of Clifford Odets, Garfield offered Dillow Communist Party literature. Dillow said that Garfield attended Actors Equity meetings and that at one such meeting Mady Christian said, "I am a Communist and proud of it." Dillow recalled that after the opening of "Three Sisters" in Chicago, Garfield remarked that Ruth Gordon, one of the stars, and Garson Kanin "are with us in the CP. You can't get anywhere unless you join."

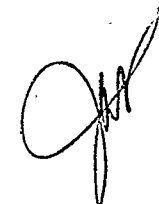
From the foregoing it is obvious that Garfield did not cooperate with the HCUA as he promised in a press release. It is felt that if interviewed by Bureau agents he would have to furnish the same information since any other course would be an admission that he perjured himself in his testimony before the HCUA. It is also believed that he might use a Bureau interview for publicity purposes to show that he was willing to cooperate with any investigation of Communism.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Garfield not be interviewed and that his Security Index card be maintained.

ADDENDUM: JLS:jjd 5-21-51

Since the preparation of this memorandum, the attached news release, as contained in the Washington "Post" for May 19, 1951, was made reflecting that Congressman Wood of the House Committee on Un-American Activities stated that he referred Garfield's testimony to the Justice Department for its information and investigation. The release reflects that the Government has been urged to consider possible perjury prosecution against Garfield. In view of the fact that the House Committee has brought this matter to the attention of the Department for possible perjury investigation, it is recommended that the attached memorandum be furnished to the Department asking whether a perjury investigation is desired.

✓ 

## Perjury Quiz In Garfield's Case Is Asked

By the United Press

The Government has been urged to consider possible perjury prosecution against movie tough guy John Garfield as a result of his testimony in the Communism-in-Hollywood inquiry, it was disclosed yesterday.

Garfield testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee on April 23 that he never was a member of the Communist party or its front groups and knew no Hollywood Communists. He urged Congress to outlaw the Communist party as protection for "liberals like me."

Chairman John S. Wood (D., Ga.) told reporters he sent the testimony to the Justice Department for its information and investigation.

"If they have any information that contradicts the testimony, they can take action," he said.

The disclosure came as Roy M. Brewer, an official of the AFL's International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees (IATSE), testified before the committee on the rise and fall of Communist front organizations in the movie capital.

He said the Conference of Studio Unions (CSU) which was involved in four jurisdictional strikes against IATSE in the 1940's was dominated by Communists.

After hearing Brewer, the committee recessed until Tuesday when the witness will be Academy award winner Jose Ferrer, long-nosed star of the movie, *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

On Wednesday, Wood said, the committee will hear Budd Schulberg, novelist and screen writer. Schulberg has been identified by writer Richard J. Collins as an ex-Red who left the party.

Brewer told the committee he never considered Garfield on IATSE's side in its troubles with the rival union. But he said Garfield was among those who signed a telegram protesting civil rights violations against CSU pickets during violence in a 1946 strike at movie studios.

Representative Donald M. Jackson (R., Calif.) whose district embraces part of the movie colony, cast doubt on Garfield's testimony at the time of the actor's appearance. Jackson told Garfield he was "not convinced with the entire accuracy and entire cooperation you are giving the committee."

But Representative Morgan M.

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Clipping from  
the Washington POST  
May 19, 1951

100-335707-61  
ENCLOSURE

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney  
Criminal Division

May 29, 1951

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN GARFIELD  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bureau file 100-335707-62

RECORDED - 130

Reference is made to my memorandum dated May 22, 1951, concerning the testimony of John Garfield before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 23, 1951.

Hede Massing, the former wife of Gerhardt Eisler, has recently advised that although she never met Garfield, she knew that he associated with Hans Eisler and contributed to Eisler's support in the early 1940's. Hans Eisler is the brother of Gerhardt Eisler, a former Comintern representative in the United States.

Massing said that as late as 1947, Hans Eisler and his wife, Lou, told her that they were Garfield's closest advisers. She said that Garfield certainly knew that Hans and Lou Eisler were Communists and that the Eislers treated Garfield as a Communist.

The above is furnished for your information.

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*ban*

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ON *10-22-87*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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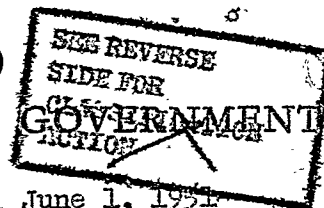
JOHN GARFIELD, SECURITY MATTER C. HEDE MASSING, WHO IS KNOWN IN THIS OFFICE AS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] ADVISED ON MAY TWENTY FIFTH INSTANT THAT SHE HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ON MAY THIRTY ONE, FIFTYONE AND TESTIFY CONCERNING JOHN GARFIELD. SHE STATED THAT SHE NEVER MET JOHN GARFIELD PERSONALLY AND HER KNOWLEDGE OF HIM IS LIMITED TO WHAT SHE LEARNED FROM HANS AND LOU EISLER, THE BROTHER AND SISTER-IN-LAW OF GERHARDT EISLER, THE FORMER COMINTERN REPRESENTATIVE IN THE U.S. HANS AND LOU EISLER, WHO ARE COMMUNISTS, ACCORDING TO MISS MASSING, ADVISED HER AS LATE AS NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN THAT THEY WERE GARFIELD-S CLOSEST ADVISERS. ALTHOUGH THE EISLERS NEVER SPELLED OUT TO HER THE FACT THAT GARFIELD WAS A COMMUNIST, THEY TREATED HIM AS SUCH AND THERE WAS NO QUESTION IN MISS MASSING-S MIND THAT GARFIELD WAS A COMMUNIST, AND HE, GARFIELD, CERTAINLY KNEW THAT THE EISLERS WERE COMMUNISTS. THE EISLERS ADVISED HER THAT THEY WERE AIDED FINANCIALLY BY GARFIELD FOR PERIODS OF TIME WHEN THEIR INCOME WAS NOT ADEQUATE. HIS AID WAS QUITE SUBSTANTIAL.

RECORDED - 130 JUN 6 1951

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SCHEIDT

HOLD 612 JUN 18 1951

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES



TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 1, 1951

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis

SUBJECT: JOHN GARFIELD  
CHICO MARX  
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

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Classified by 2082/5108  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

This is to advise that on May 23, 1951, Colonel JUSTIN G. DOYLE, Director of the Special Service Department, Adjutant General School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, telephonically contacted this office, at which time he stated that he had some information which would be of interest to this office.

On May 25, 1951, SA [redacted] contacted Colonel DOYLE at Fort Benjamin Harrison, at which time Colonel DOYLE furnished the following information:

Colonel DOYLE reported that in 1941, he was assigned by the Army to accompany the "Flying Show", a USO Troup consisting of various big name movie and radio stars, on a trip through the Caribbean Theater of Operations. Upon the conclusion of this trip, Colonel DOYLE wrote up the following official report which was transmitted to one Colonel CLAY H. M. SUPPLEE, Morale Officer, Second Corps Area, Governor's Island: ~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 DTD/08

ON 3/11/88

Re: Army Member  
2082/5108 and  
2082/5108  
2082/5108  
2082/5108

"Morale Officer  
Special Report on Mr. JOHN GARFIELD, Mr. CHICO MARX

"11-28.41 Col Supplee On my recent Carribbean trip I attended a luncheon at the Park Hotel, Georgetown, British Guiana, South America, on November 17, 1941. Present were various British Government officials, the actors and actresses of the 'Flying Show', various officers of the U. S. Base Command and the United States Naval Attache to British Guiana. Unfortunately I do not recall the name of this naval officer.

"At the conclusion of the luncheon, the U. S. Naval Attache took me aside and inquired who Mr. JOHN GARFIELD was. I explained he was a member of the show troupe. He then told me that Mr. GARFIELD asked questions about many things, that the normal civilian would not be interested in, and that his suspicions were aroused. I told him Mr. GARFIELD always asked questions of everyone. He said he would like to talk to me later about this and would see me at the Post, which he did not do.

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cc: New York  
Los Angeles  
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Letter to the Director  
from Indianapolis

June 1, 1951

30-1001  
CONFIDENTIAL  
"On November 12, 1941 during the performance at the theatre at 'Waller Field', Fort Read, Trinidad, B.W.I., Miss JANE PICKENS one of the actresses came to me during the performance and told me that she did not care what CHICO MARX said in the company of show people, but she thought it was terrible for him to be 'crabbing' about things before soldiers and that he was in the ante room doing it then. I immediately went to the dressing room where there were several soldiers present. I had them leave eventually and casually. During this time I did not hear anything unusual. S-1014

"November 13, 1941, in a hotel room at Miami, Florida, I hear Mr. OLIVER HARDY and Mr. STAN LAUREL refer to Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. CHICO MARX in a disparaging way as the two Communists.

"I have heard that Mr. JOHN GARFIELD was mentioned in connection with the investigation some time ago, of Hollywood actors contributing to Communist activities. From my observation and association with them it is recommended that these two actors be excluded from any further camp shows.

"JUSTIN G. DOYLE  
Major, Infantry,  
Assistant Morale Officer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In addition to the information contained in report by Colonel DOYLE, he reported to the writer that MITZIE MAYFAIR and RAY BOLGER approached him on this trip and reported to him that CHICO MARX and JOHN GARFIELD were disturbing the morale of the troops in Trinidad by sympathizing with them that "there was no war going on but there they were down there sweating and toiling in the hot tropics and for what". S-1014

Colonel DOYLE stated that he reprimanded GARFIELD and MARX concerning the activities as reported by MAYFAIR and BOLGER and told them that they were there to bolster morale, not to tear it down. He warned them that any other complaint would cause him to return them to the United States with full publicity on what they had been doing. S-1014

Colonel DOYLE stated that at the time of the trip he was the Assistant Morale Officer assigned to Headquarters, Second Corps Area, Governor's Island. S-1014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

39482

Letter to the Director  
from Indianapolis

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ June 1, 1951

This information is being furnished by this office for informational purposes only, and no further investigation is to be conducted in Indianapolis unless advised to the contrary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: JOHN GARFIELD

DATE: June 2, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-22-87 BY SP-2 NSTJ/088

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

Late on the evening of May 29, Peyton Ford called. He stated the Criminal Division was sending a memorandum to the Bureau requesting an investigation of John Garfield on allegations of perjury by virtue of his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Ford stated that Paramount pictures had a couple officials in to see McInerney. They have a movie which has not been released in which they have considerable money and they are very anxious to bring this to a head.

I told Ford if I recalled correctly there were stories in the paper about a month ago to the effect the House Committee was sending the transcript to the Department and as far as I knew we had heard nothing here.

Ford wondered if we would not expedite the investigation as quickly as possible. I told Ford we, of course, would give it the best attention we could consistent with all of our other expedite investigations.

On Thursday while talking to Ford on other matters, I told him we had not heard anything about the John Garfield investigation. He checked with Ray Whearty and Whearty stated they were preparing it. I told Ford they probably were not in too big a hurry in view of the delay in sending the investigation to the Bureau and we would merely have to take it into stride.

The Director instructed that when we get the investigation we do a good job but that we do it in our own time.

CC: Mr. Ladd

CC: Mr. Rosen

LBN:mb

Right. It should be done most thoroughly but in time.

RECORDED - 130

JUN 14 1951

25

65 JUN 21 1951

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *DL*

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: JOHN GARFIELD

DATE: June 7, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-28-87 BY SP2 BTJ/008

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*f* Ogden Reid of the New York Herald Tribune told me Irving ~~Markheim~~ of Los Angeles had told him on the telephone that he had attended Communist Party meetings with John Garfield and Reid felt this information might be of value to us in the event we did not have it.

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 1  
INDEXED - 1

JUN 14 1951

25

65 JUN 27 1951

*Let get  
cc - Mr. Tamm  
for 6-11-51  
w w r*

*100-335707-64*

*6/16*

RECEIVED  
100-33570-7-64  
New York  
Director, FBI

JOHN GARFIELD, was. *Summary*  
John Jules Garfinkle, Jacob Garfinkle,  
Jules Garfinkle, "Julie"  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
PERJURY

39456

For the use of each office receiving copies of this communication, there are attached two photostatic copies of the transcript of the testimony given by John Garfield before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 23, 1951. Also attached are two photostatic copies of a memorandum received from the Department dated May 25, 1951, detailing investigation requested to determine whether prosecution for perjury is warranted on the basis of the enclosed testimony.

The offices receiving copies of this communication are directed to institute investigation at once relating solely to the perjury violation. This matter should be assigned only to experienced investigative personnel and the enclosed testimony should be thoroughly reviewed and analyzed in the light of the investigation specifically requested by the Department. All possible efforts should be expended to obtain sources of information and, if necessary, confidential informants who are in a position to testify concerning the possible perjury charge and who are willing to do so. Any data so obtained of possible interest to the Department in considering the feasibility of prosecution should be reduced to a signed statement.

The results of this investigation are to be included in a prosecutive type summary, suitable for dissemination, listing witnesses and setting forth in detail admissible evidence as well as corroborating data. The summary should bear the caption appearing in this communication. The New York Office is to be considered the office of origin and any leads developed during the course of this investigation should be forwarded to auxiliary offices by expeditious means.

Attachments

cc: Los Angeles - Attachments  
cc: Washington Field - Attachments

:jdt

JUN 21 1951

COMM - FBI

JUN 12 1951

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RECEIVED READING ROOM  
B I  
JUN 12 - 11 37 AM '51  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 12 11 23 AM '51

2945

Because of the prominence attained by the subject in the theatrical field and his recognized acclaim by the public in general, the investigation of this matter must be conducted in a most circumspet manner.

In order to comply with the Department's request for further corroborating evidence concerning possible Communist Party membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League on the part of Garfield, it will be necessary for both the New York and Los Angeles Offices to carefully review their office indices on Garfield as well as these organizations in order that data pertinent to the perjury charge may be included in the prosecutive type summary.

With reference to the attached Departmental memorandum the informant designated as T-15 in the report of SA [redacted] Los Angeles, dated November 24, 1944, and the informants designated as T-1 and T-3 mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated November 5, 1945, because of their nature, cannot be used for purposes of testifying and the Department is being informed accordingly. The informant designated as T-3 in the report of SA [redacted] New York City, dated January 30, 1951, is [redacted] and the informant designated as T-4 in the report of SA [redacted] dated November 24, 1944 is [redacted]. These operate as a confidential informant was discontinued on March 6, 1949. At the time these informants are reinter-viewed by the New York and Los Angeles Offices, respectively, each should be specifically interrogated concerning his willingness to testify in a perjury proceeding against Garfield. The views expressed by each concerning this matter should be forwarded to the Bureau by separate letter.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Under Item 5 in the Departmental memorandum reference is made to Informant T-2 as listed in the report of SA [redacted] dated November 24, 1944. This informant (T-2) is listed as the report of SA [redacted] Chicago, dated February 1, 1941, in the case captioned "National Negro Congress, Internal Security - C," copies of which were designated for the Washington Field Office.

b6  
b7C

For the information of the Washington Field Office and the New York Office, there are attached copies of the article which appeared in the April 1, 1940 issue of the "Daily Worker", referred to in the Departmental memorandum. The names of the individuals present at the function in question are listed in this article. The release further

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

59538  
indicates that Garfield was starring in a play, "Heavenly Express," at that time. In order to place Garfield in Washington, D. C. during the pertinent period, the Washington Field Office is requested to include in their investigation a check of the theater records to determine the length of the run of this particular production as well as the period during which Garfield starred therein. Efforts also should be made to establish the length and place of residence of Garfield while in Washington. Such inquiries should be in addition to those specifically requested by the Department, namely, a check of Washington newspapers and the records of Garfield's employer, Warner Brothers, and their Washington representatives. The information contained in the attached article which appeared in the "Daily Worker" should also be incorporated in the summary to be submitted by the Washington Field Office.

With reference to the last paragraph of the Departmental memorandum, the New York Office is requested to conduct the desired background investigation concerning Mrs. Jean Dillow. It is believed desirable to forward the results of a check of the indices of the New York Office and such discreet inquiries as are conducted concerning this individual by means of a separate investigative report. For the information of the New York Office, an examination of the Bureau files reflects only that one Jean or Jane Dillow or Dillow (possibly identical) is mentioned on pages 22 and 24 of the report of SA [redacted] New York City, dated October 11, 1949, in the case captioned "Boris Michael Morros, Espionage - R," (New York file 100-48840). This individual contacted Morros on August 22 and 23, 1949. The only background information reflected in this report is that the individual known as Dillow or Dillow resides in Greenwich, Connecticut, is married for the second time, and her husband is associated with the B. F. Goodrich Company. It is noted that Mrs. Dillow, according to information contained in New York teletype dated May 2, 1951, resides at 30 Locust Street, Greenwich, Connecticut.

b6  
b7c

100-202315-1017

For the added information of the New York Office, recent press releases indicated an unnamed witness recently appeared before the HCUA and furnished valuable information concerning Garfield's Communist affiliations. The witness is described as a "former campus baby star," now married, and residing in Greenwich, Connecticut. Two copies of a representative article which appeared in the June 6, 1951 issue of the

"Washington Times-Herald" relating to this matter are attached for the information of the New York Office. It would appear likely that this individual is identical with Mrs. Dillon. The New York Office, therefore, should again contact Mrs. Dillon to determine if she is in fact the person referred to and, if so, she should be thoroughly interrogated concerning any additional details she may have made available to the EGUA. It would also appear advisable to obtain from her at that time a signed statement concerning the information reported in the New York teletype of May 2, 1951, relating to Garfield and any other pertinent data which may be of interest to the Department in connection with this matter. 3991

For the information of the Los Angeles Office, a representative of the newspaper, the "New York Herald Tribune" recently advised the Bureau that he had been informed by Irving Markheim of Los Angeles that Markheim had attended Communist Party meetings with Garfield. Bureau files reflect that by Bureau letter dated May 5, 1951, in the case captioned "Irving Norman Markheim, wa., Security Matter - C," (Los Angeles file 100-34626), the Los Angeles Office was requested to interview Markheim for all information in his possession concerning the Communist movement and to determine the reliability of this individual. It is requested that Markheim be questioned concerning information of interest regarding Garfield and if pertinent data is developed, it should be included in the prosecutive summary together with the determination made concerning the informant's reliability.

100-379849-19

For the additional information of all offices receiving copies of this letter the Bureau is not placing a dead line on the submission of the prosecutive type summaries but it will insist that this matter receive immediate and exhaustive attention.